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SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

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HEARING BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 7

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION
AREA, IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 1, 1965

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WASHINGTON : 1965

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SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1965

U. S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOIL CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2 p.m., in room 234, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Eugene L. McCarthy presiding.
Present: Senator McCarthy.

Also present: Senator Byrd of West Virginia.

Senator McCARTHY. We will call the committee to order.

The hearings today are on Senate bill 7. The bill will be placed in the record at this point.

(S. 7 is as follows:)

[S. 7, 89th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") shall—

(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand acres in such unit or units as he may determine, to include but not be limited to Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the drainage of the south branch of the Potomac River; and

(2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

Senator McCARTHY. There will also be placed in the record at this point letters to the chairman of the full committee from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

(The letters referred to are as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1965.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of January 21, 1965, for a report on S. 7, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia and for other purposes.

We recommend that S. 7 be enacted with the amendment suggested herein.

S. 7 would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the land to be included therein by the people of the United States. As soon as practicable after passage of the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would designate the lands to comprise this recreation area and would publish notice of such designation, together with a map, in the Federal Register. The national recreation area would include, but not be limited to, such features as Spruce Knob, the Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks. It would comprise lands currently within and adjacent to the Monongahela National Forest. When so designated, it would be administered as a part of the Monongahela National Forest and the boundaries of the forest would be enlarged to include the entire area. The national recreation area would be situated primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River. A maximum of 100,000 acres could be included in the designated area.

The bill would direct the acquisition of lands within the designated area determined by the Secretary to be needed or desirable for the purposes of the bill. It would direct the Secretary to institute an accelerated program of development facilities for outdoor recreation to meet the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States. It would authorize the Secretary to cooperate with Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which might hasten completion of the recreation area or for the purpose of assisting in the evaluation and effectuation of the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities. The national recreation area would be administered, protected, and developed in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of scenic, scientific, and other values, and management, utilization, and disposal of other renewable natural resources to the extent that such management will promote or is compatible with the basic purposes of the national recreation area.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area would be located in the upper reaches of the Potomac River—principally in the watershed of the South Branch of the Potomac River above Petersburg, W. Va., including

the North Fork of the South Branch. It would include Spruce Knob, the highest peak in West Virginia with an elevation of 4,860 feet and contiguous Spruce Mountain, Seneca Creek, large segments of the sidewalls and ridges of the South Branch of the Potomac and North Fork of South Branch above Royal Glen, the Smoke Holes area, North Mountain, Cave Mountain, Seneca Rocks, and other recreational, geologic, historic, and topographic features. It would be in Grant and Pendleton Counties, within and immediately adjoining the Monongahela National Forest.

About 40 percent of the lands within this area are national forest lands acquired under the Weeks law of March 1, 1911; some 60 percent are privately owned. Approximately 82 percent of the total area is forested, about 4 percent is cleared bottom land, and about 13 percent is other cleared lands—mainly in ridgetop and hillside farms; some abandoned and some still utilized.

The proposed national recreation area is easily accessible to a substantial part of the Nation's population. It is within a few hours' drive of over 6 million people, largely urban. Within 30 years, it is estimated that immediate tributary population will exceed 10 million people—predominantly city dwellers. Urban complexes of Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore are within easy travel distance for weekend recreation, as are other cities and towns in southwest Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, Virginia, and western Maryland.

Recreation resources include the fast-flowing, clear streams of the South Branch of the Potomac and tributary North Fork, which offer white water canoeing and excellent fishing; the high mountain country around Spruce Knob and Spruce Mountain, with beautiful and extensive scenic views; the highly scenic sidewalls of the two main streams; the long vistas of North Mountain, Cave Mountain, and other of the high ridges in the area of hiking, touring, and hunting; abundant wildlife with a capacity for increase; interesting and impressive geologic formations, such as the spires of Seneca Rocks, rising 1,000 feet above the valley floor, and Blue Rock, Castle Rock, Eagle Rock; caverns and caves, including the intriguing Smoke Holes and Seneca Caverns; and extensive opportunities for camping, picnicking, hiking, touring, rock-hounding, and general scenic enjoyment. A high-level scenic highway for which surveys and construction plans are now underway by the Bureau of Public Roads, the State of West Virginia, and this Department will make these resources accessible and will add to the opportunities to enjoy their scenic and recreation values. It will parallel the westerly edge of the area for about 20 miles. Scenery is outstanding, climate good, and historic sites date from Indian use and the Revolutionary War.

There is a possibility that there will be recommended as a part of the Potomac River water development and control facilities a dam at Royal Glen on the South Branch of the Potomac River just below its confluence with the North Fork of the South Branch. If and when built, such dam would create a reservoir extending up both the South Branch and North Fork of the South Branch for several miles. This reservoir would create a 2,800-acre lake which would become an integral part of the overall recreation complex.

Other resources of the proposed national recreation area include water and watersheds, timber, wildlife, some livestock grazing, and minerals. Location of the area in the headwaters of the Potomac makes it of high importance from a watershed standpoint. Soils in the South Branch drainage particularly are thin and topography is extremely rough, so that conservative and sound land management is essential to build up and protect watershed capacities. About 82 percent of the area is forested. While these lands are not of exceptional quality for timber production, they are capable, under good forest management techniques, of producing sustained crops of usable forest products which can contribute substantially to the economic resources of the tributary area.

Production and the taking of wildlife through fishing and hunting is an important function of these lands. They are high quality habitat for deer, turkey, small game, and fish. Wildlife production can be enhanced by multiple-use management, including planwise harvesting of timber and the conversion of nonproductive areas and clearings to game habitat and game food patches. Much of the private land now is grazed by livestock. National forest lands are not grazed, except for two developed and maintained pastures in the vicinity of Spruce Knob. Known minerals include some low-grade iron ore in the South Fork of the Potomac drainage and limestone deposits in both the South Fork and the upper North Fork drainage. Most of the lands are under lease for gas exploration, but there is no oil or gas production to date.

Development and utilization of these resources is compatible and can be harmonized with use of the area for recreational purposes under multiple-use management programs carried out on national forest lands. The contributions of these resources to the economy of the counties concerned should be continued and increased.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks area is well suited for designation and development as a national recreation area. To fully realize the benefits the area can provide there will need to be additional consolidation of national forest lands and there will need to be accelerated development of facilities for outdoor recreation. If this is done, there will result large and continuing increases in public use. To accommodate these users and to service their needs, there will have to be developed privately owned facilities in substantial quantity.

A national recreation area as proposed, therefore, would not only provide greatly increased public outdoor recreation opportunities in an area accessible to large centers of population, but also would materially advance the local economy. The counties involved are in areas of continued and substantial unemployment and a relatively low rate of economic activity. A national recreation area will benefit this situation, both immediately and in the long run, through: (a) the inflow of funds for accelerated development and intensified administration, and (b) the upbuilding of a permanent economic base oriented heavily to outdoor recreation but including also utilization of timber, minerals, and other resources.

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that S. 7 be amended by adding the following sentence in line 17 on page 2 after the first sentence in section 3(a): "For the purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965."

We also recommend that in line 6, page 4, the word "renewal" be deleted. This will make it clear that the development of mineral resources in the area could also be permitted.

The boundaries of the area that we propose for designation are presently known and shown on a map on file in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service. We therefore recommend that these boundaries be definitely referred to in the bill by the following amendment: Page 2, delete all in lines 4 through 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled 'Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area,' dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and"

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the enactment of this proposed legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE FREEMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1965.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 7, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be enacted, with the amendments recommended herein.

The bill provides for establishment of an area of not more than 100,000 acres of land in West Virginia within and adjacent to the present boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest as the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. The area will include such unit or units as may be designated by

the Secretary of Agriculture, including but not limited to Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks.

We believe that the establishment of the proposed national recreation area is justified because of its geographic location, accessibility to large segments of our population, and outstanding recreation resources. The area meets the criteria for national recreation areas, set forth in Policy Circular No. 1, issued by the Recreation Advisory Council on March 26, 1963. The National Park Service of this Department, in its March 1961 report on West Virginia's recreation resources, identified the outstanding scenic, geologic, and recreation values of the area and recommended its establishment as a national recreation area. The report by the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, 1964 also specifically recommended the establishment of the area as a national recreation area.

Approximately 40 percent of the proposed recreation area is situated within the Monongahela National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests to provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources to promote the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

Significantly, the highest point in West Virginia, Spruce Knob, is located in the area. The mountains in this region have steep slopes, sheer cliffs, and large rock formations that rise spectacularly from the valley floor and mountainsides. Impressive geological exposures, limestone caverns, alpine-type high meadows, picturesque valleys, and an abundance of water in the form of clear mountain streams and large springs are a part of the natural scene. All of these features make the area ideally suited for outdoor recreation activities—camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, winter sports, canoeing, rock climbing, and the enjoyment of scenic and natural historic values.

The proposed national recreation area is located primarily in the watershed of the South Branch of the Potomac River. This branch of the Potomac and its tributaries offer white-water canoeing and excellent fishing; the high mountain country around Spruce Knob and Spruce Mountain, North Mountain, Cave Mountain, and other high ridges provides scenic vistas and varied opportunities for public recreation. Interesting and impressive geologic formations such as the Spires of Seneca Rocks, Blue Rock, Eagle Rock, the Smoke Holes, Seneca Caverns and other caverns and caves illustrate the power of earth-shaping forces and provide an inspiring backdrop for camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and mountain climbing.

The Corps of Engineers has proposed the construction of a Royal Glen Dam on the South Branch of the Potomac which would create a 2,800-acre reservoir. This reservoir would cover about one-half of the Smoke Holes, an outstanding stretch of wild river particularly attractive to white-water canoeists. In his February 8 message on natural beauty the President asked the Secretary of the Interior to review the Potomac River Basin development plan now under review by the Chief of Army Engineers.

Hunting and fishing are important uses of the area. The river and streams are famous for their trout and bass and the land is high-quality habitat for deer, turkey, and small game. Forest game habitat improvement work is carried on in the Spruce Knob area under the Federal aid in wildlife restoration program, which is administered by the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Federal aid funds have been used by the State to develop game habitat for deer and turkey. The work consists primarily of game clearings, plantings of grain, grass, and legumes, waterhold development, and improvement of hunter access roads and trails.

The State department of natural resources also has participated in the construction of Spruce Knob Lake within the Monongahela National Forest. The lake has a surface area of 27 acres and cost about \$27,000. The State stocks the lake annually with legal size rainbow trout which provide a very popular sport fishery.

Because of its location in the heart of the Allegheny Mountains, proximity to large population masses, and outstanding recreation resources, this area will provide excellent recreation opportunities, particularly for the residents of Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. More than 30 million people, most of whom reside in urban areas, live within a 250-mile radius.

We recommend the following amendments of the bill :

1. On page 2, line 17, insert after the sentence ending on that line the following sentence: "For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964

(78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965."

This amendment will enable all of the lands, waters, or interests therein acquired for the national recreation area to be financed from moneys appropriated from the land and water conservation fund.

2. On page 4, line 6, delete the word "renewable."

This amendment will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to permit mineral development within the recreation area, in the event he wishes to do so.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that the enactment of this bill, if amended as suggested in this report and in the report of the Department of Agriculture, would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

Senator McCARTHY. Senator Byrd, if you have any other of the people from your State, we have plenty of room for them to sit around the table.

Senator BYRD. I do have the prosecuting attorney from Pendleton County, Mr. George Sponaugle.

And Mr. William McCoy who is a member of the West Virginia Legislature and editor of the Pendleton Times.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I have Mr. Robert Bowers, who is here to represent the Governor of West Virginia. Mr. Bowers is with the West Virginia Department of Commerce. Mr. Bowers will present a statement in behalf of the Governor and also a statement in behalf of himself.

With your permission, I would like for these gentlemen to sit at the table.

Senator McCARTHY. Surely.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT C. BYRD, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Senator BYRD. Mr. Chairman, I introduced S. 7 in behalf of myself and Senator Randolph. He will submit a statement for the record, with your permission.

Senator McCARTHY. I am sure there is no objection. We will file his statement for the record.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Chairman, in his inspiring message of February, 8, 1965, to the Congress on natural beauty of our country, President Johnson stated:

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which fails to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants.

In this message, also, the President proposed the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in West Virginia using appropriations from the land and water conservation funds to acquire the needed lands.

I believe that the principle embodied in the President's message expresses the desires of most Americans, but we must give it practical application through feasible and forward-looking programs.

The bill which I introduced and which is now before you, S. 7, is the same in content as the bill which I introduced in the 88th Congress, S. 1022. It is a desirable and practical application of the

President's program to conserve the natural beauty and the recreation resources of our country for the inspiration, enjoyment, and beneficial use not only for those of us who are living today but also for succeeding generations of Americans. S. 7 carries out the President's proposal for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in my State and provides for its consolidation in public ownership, development for public use and enjoyment, and for the conservation and wise use always of its many natural resources. Additionally, it will help promote the administration's program for a clear and beautiful Potomac River.

The projected national recreation area is located in the upper reaches of the Potomac River. It embraces portions of the South Branch of the Potomac, the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac, and some of the attractive tributaries of these streams. These are beautiful and unspoiled waterways, and they should be kept so in line with President Johnson's urgent desire to make the Potomac River, "rich in history and memory, which flows by our Nation's Capital," a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country. The lands which adjoin this river system are rough and rugged in large part, high in scenic beauty, productive of wildlife and forests and waters, and replete with numerous and varied opportunities for great numbers of our citizens to obtain healthful and enjoyable outdoor recreation.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area is, as its name suggests, comprised of two units operated in close proximity, but it also has a third part, of impressive natural beauty—the Smoke Hole country. The Seneca Rocks, a spectacular formation located in the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River, are known throughout the Eastern United States. These rocks form one of the most interesting natural wonders east of the Mississippi, and many travelers who view the formation as it rises more than 900 feet above the river say that it looks like a ruined ancient castle. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I should like to read into the record an excerpt from the Cleveland Plain Dealer Sunday magazine of May 17, 1964.

And as you will note, this article in the Cleveland Plain Dealer is captioned "Twelve on a Mountain," "Cleveland Climbing Club Trains at Seneca Rock."

This tells the story of a climbing club organized in Cleveland. And it also states that these mountain climbers who come from Cleveland have as their favorite Seneca Rock, about which I have just been reading. And I will read one paragraph which says:

A favorite of the local group is the Rock of Seneca, a 1,000-foot quartzite formation at the mouth of Seneca, W. Va., near the Maryland border. It is considered by climbers to be the best rock climb in the East and it becomes an objective for climbers every weekend. A frequent climber there is Barry C. Bishop, a member of the American team that conquered Mount Everest last year. During the World War II, it was the training ground for the Army's mountain troops. In fact, they left so many pitons embedded in on her face that it is called "The Face of 1,000 Pitons."

I would like to leave this with you, Mr. Chairman, for the committee to examine if it cares to.

Senator McCARTHY. Very well.

Senator BYRD. The rocks are themselves a gleaming, bulky mass of Tuscarora quartzite a thousand feet high, and rest on the western

shoulder of the North Fork mountain that forms the western boundary of the Smoke Hole Valley. This area was once the scene of many annual gatherings of the Seneca Indian Tribe, for which Seneca Rocks was named, and legends of the area are a famous part of the Indian folklore of our country.

In the same vicinity are Seneca Caverns, one of the famous West Virginia caves open to the public. And I say to you from my own personal experience, Mr. Chairman, that these caverns are very delightful caverns, and they are well-lighted with electricity, and many people throughout the country come to the caverns every year to view their picturesque halls.

The land area to be included with Seneca Rocks totals 74,000 acres of which 20 acres are now a part of the Monongahela National Forest, having been acquired under the Weeks law over the years.

Spruce Knob, 4,860 feet above the sea, is West Virginia's highest mountain and is located approximately 10 miles southwest of Seneca Rocks. I would like at this time, if I might, Mr. Chairman, to show you a picture of the top of Spruce Knob. You will see the scene here. The elevation is 4,860 feet. This is the highest point in West Virginia.

Now, in my Appropriations Committee, I intend to seek an appropriation to establish an observation tower and supporting facilities for the many thousands of tourists which come to see Spruce Knob every year. And of course, this will be located within the national recreation area which is to be established by the bill which we are discussing.

Spruce Knob lies slightly elevated above the general level of the crest ridge of Spruce Mountain in Pendleton County. The recreation area would encompass 26,000 acres adjacent to Spruce Knob, of which 19,000 acres have been acquired as part of the Monongahela National Forest. In total, the national recreation area boundaries would encompass 100,000 acres, of which 39,000 are now owned by the United States. Most of this country was logged over prior to and during World War I. About that time, the restoration program of the Forest Service was launched with protection against forest fires, timber stand improvement, forest plantations, wildlife habitat improvement, and other measures which have rebuilt and enhanced the attractiveness of the area and the natural resources it offers. The restored cover in the Spruce Knob area is a testimony to the effectiveness of this problem because as late as 1929 it was almost barren from fires that swept over it.

As I have indicated, the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area will include two major tributaries of the Potomac River—the South Branch and the North Fork of the South Branch. Feeding into these tributaries are dozens of clear, cold, spring-fed streams flowing from forested watersheds, creating scenic attractions as they cascade out of high mountains into the valley below. To view these forests and streams is to become absorbed in their beauty.

Many features of public interest, in addition to Spruce Knob and Seneca Rocks, would be included in this recreation project in the area known as the Smoke Hole country. The Smoke Hole is actually a canyon, an S-shaped slice gouged through the Allegheny Front for 22 miles, and drained by the South Branch of the Potomac River. It has long been noted for its extraordinary geological formations.

The Smoke Hole begins 1 mile north of the village of Upper Tract on U.S. Route 220 and extends more than 20 miles to the point where the South Branch joins North Fork a few miles south of Petersburg.

Strange plants grow in this section, and an accurate estimate of the variety of floral life to be found is suggested by the report of a botanist who in 1933 found 283 species of flora in a ground space of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, in the area known as Hermit Island. Many nature-study groups make treks into the valley to collect rare plants. Game and fish are numerous and varied, but, strangely enough, there are few insects and no objectionable vermin.

One early American pioneer, after he first stood and viewed the gigantic heights and immense reaches of the Smoke Hole country, scratched a line on a stone wall at his feet, "Paradise Discovered October 23, 1725." A recent writer has said:

Today, as when first discovered, the Smoke Hole country lies in almost untouched beauty, as a haven of escape, a Shangri-la where topography still grants seclusion, and the virgin perfection of all things—trees, flowers, animal life, scenic vistas, and climate—provides a retreat from the disturbing noises of expanding American industrialism.

As the Potomac River winds its way down between the rock cliffs of the gorge of the South Fork, it creates some of the most spectacular fishing water and scenic beauty to be found in the Eastern United States. Two commercially developed caves are already in existence and the Smoke Hole country is rich in cavern which attract spelunkers and other outdoor enthusiasts. Among these, Smoke Hole Cave, high in a mountain top overlooking the river, is a circular chamber of about 40 feet high and 15 feet in diameter with several corridors leading from the main room. The cave was so named because of its use by the Indians as a smoke-curing chamber for preserving meat. Later, early white settlers adopted this practice, curing venison and buffalo and bear steak. From this usage came the name "Smoke Hole Country."

Another cavern, Big Cave, is formed in solid rock at an altitude of 2,200 feet on Cave Mountain, and is the best known of the many caves in the Smoke Hole. In it, early settlers and Confederate soldiers dug niter which they boiled in iron kettles and used in manufacturing gunpowder. Big Spring, at the base of Cave Mountain, is a famous fishing ground, as trout gather there where the water is always cool. The Shawnee Indians first used the area, but were driven out by the Seneca, who eventually ruled all of the region now contained in Pendleton County.

The high country around Spruce Knob is a bit of Canada transplanted into the West Virginia countryside, with native red spruce and other forest tree species being unique in the typically Appalachian hardwood area.

The South Branch of the Potomac River is a noted fishing and white river water canoeing stream. The many other streams also provide excellent fishing and there is good hunting in season. The scenery in this part of the Allegheny Mountains is superb and there are opportunities without limit for hiking, for camping and picknicking, for riding and touring, and for simply enjoying the forest and pastoral scenes.

The Spruce Knob unit is heavily timbered, but the Seneca Rocks unit is less so, although there is good timberland within it. Other

uses now are livestock grazing, and some farming. There has been some exploration for minerals, but there is no current production. All of these uses will continue under the national recreation area to the extent compatible with public development, use, and enjoyment of the recreational resources.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area will be within a few hours' drive of such metropolitan centers as Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Charleston, Richmond, and others. Over 27 million people live within a 150-mile radius of this area. Over 60 million people live within a 300-mile radius. New highways and continued improvement of present highways and access roads, as envisioned in the Appalachian Regional Development Act, will make the attractions of this beautiful land more and more accessible to the millions of people in cities, towns, and surrounding countryside who find in the beauty of our great, unspoiled outdoor areas the inspiration, health, and spiritual renewal so essential to modern living. We in West Virginia are happy to have people come to our State to enjoy the beauties and recreational opportunities in which the Mountain State abounds.

To accommodate the users of this land, however, and to make this area truly an outstanding public asset, there will need to be increased public ownership of recreation lands and increased public development to assure safe and enjoyable use to permit visitors to get to and enjoy the many unique and attractive opportunities for outdoor recreation. The Forest Service currently is managing and developing recreation facilities and wildlife on the lands which it controls. More must be done, and quickly, if we are indeed to preserve the natural beauty of this area for, and to make it available to, public use.

There must be more trails, and there are splendid opportunities for scenic drives or recreation ways. Several hundred additional public camping and picnicking units will be necessary in the near future to protect public health and the natural resources and to guard against pollution of the waters. Trails for hiking and riding will greatly increase the enjoyment of the area by people who favor these types of recreational pursuits; and, in fact, they should be one of the first uses of these lands. The propagation of game and fish can be increased. The many observation points from which inspiring and soul-satisfying views of the Appalachian Range can be obtained should be made accessible to the visiting public.

As a matter of tremendous importance to West Virginia, this recreational project will be of great economic benefit to the citizens of the State. Scenic beauty and opportunity for outdoor recreation are among the great undeveloped assets of this portion of the Mountain State, which is the only State wholly located in the Appalachian region for which the Congress has recently provided an extensive and forward-looking program of economic betterment. This national recreation area will complement other measures in the Appalachian Regional Development Act, will be in harmony with its purposes, and will contribute much toward lifting the economic level of this area as well as providing broadened opportunities for its citizens.

The Forest Service estimates that by 1970, at the end of the first 5 years of operation, if the recreation area is established this year, there will be an annual use of the area amounting to 1 million visitor-days and that by the year 2000 this use will have increased to from 3 to 5

million visitor-days. Each visitor contributes to the economic welfare of the area where he goes for recreational benefits. Overnight visitors, or tourists, will each spend several dollars per day in a recreational area. The potential yearly expenditure aggregates \$6,500,000 to \$10 million. This estimate is based on records of average expenditures in 1958 and 1959 in similar areas in Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Furthermore, projected estimates into the year 2000 offer an expectation of 3 to 5 million visitors annually with a \$32,-500,000 potential expenditure believed possible.

I visualize a growing recreation industry oriented around the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area which will result in more hotels, motels, restaurants, service stations, and other service industries, and, consequently, in an enhanced level of employment for West Virginians and a greatly enlarged tax base.

These facts are of prime importance to my economically depressed State and to all West Virginians, most especially to the citizens living in the area. The opening of their lands to tourism will mean a long-delayed, much-needed expansion of their personal horizons and the coming of opportunities scarcely dreamed of.

Basically, however, I believe that this national recreation area is in the long-term interest of all the people of the United States. It will conserve and develop the natural beauty of a lovely sector of our country. It will conserve and develop and make available to increasing numbers of people opportunities for healthful and enjoyable outdoor recreation. It will help conserve our natural resources so that we will pass on to those who follow us not ugliness, or depleted and misused lands, or polluted and dull streams, but enhanced beauty, well-managed lands and forests and waters, more wildlife, and sparkling water—a section of the Potomac River which truly will “serve as a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country.”

I wish to place in the record the fact sheet prepared by specialists in the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Senator McCARTHY. Without objection, it will be placed in the record at this point.

(The fact sheet referred to follows:)

Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, Monongahela National Forest, R-7, West Virginia

	Spruce Knob unit	Seneca Rocks unit
Area (100,000 acres)-----	26,000 acres (26 percent)-----	74,000 acres (74 percent); about 4,000 acres outside present national forest boundary.
Present ownership:		
National forest (39,228 acres, 39 percent).	18,663 acres (71 percent)-----	20,565 acres (28 percent).
Private land (60,772 acres, 61 percent).	7,337 acres (29 percent)-----	53,435 acres (72 percent).
Elevations-----	3,000-4,860 feet (Spruce Knob) ..	930-3,800 feet.
Average precipitation-----	50 inches	30-35 inches.
Scenic attractions-----	a. Spruce Knob (highest point in West Virginia).	a. Smoke Hole Caverns.
	b. 5 other peaks over 4,000 feet ..	b. Deep gorge of South Fork.
	c. 5 visible mountain ridges (Fore Knobe, North Fork Mountain, Shenandoah Mountains, Massanutten Mountains and Blue Ridge Mountains).	c. Numerous spectacular rock outcrops.
	d. Spruce Knob Lake, near unit	d. Seneca Rocks (100-foot shaft).
		e. Caves.

Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, Monongahela National Forest, R-7, West Virginia—Continued

	Spruce Knob unit	Seneca Rocks unit
Existing Forest Service improvements:		
Family units (38)-----	8-----	30.
Trails (miles) (47)-----	25-----	22.
Scenic drives (miles) (2)-----	2-----	
Recreation uses and potential-----	a. Scenic drives and vistas-----	a. Scenic driving.
	b. Camping and picnicking-----	b. Camping and picnicking.
	c. Hiking-----	c. White water canoeing, 40 miles
	d. Horse riding-----	d. Hiking.
	e. Trout fishing-----	e. Rock climbing.
	f. Hunting—large and small game.	f. Hunting—large and small game.
	g. Winter sports potential-----	g. Fishing.
		h. Cave exploration.
		i. Historical studies, Revolutionary War.
		j. Archeological studies.
Wildlife-----	a. Deer, black bear-----	a. Deer, black bear.
	b. Wild turkey-----	b. Wild turkey, ruffed grouse, quail.
	c. Gray squirrels-----	c. Gray squirrels, cottontail rabbits.
	d. Beaver-----	d. Native and stocked trout.
	e. Native and stocked trout-----	
	f. 37 wildlife food and cover plots maintained by State.	
Timber resource, national forest land-----	a. Spruce, fir, and northern hardwood zones.	a. Oak-hickory zone.
	b. 18,180 acres commercial-----	b. 15,600 acres commercial.
	c. 610 acres noncommercial-----	c. 4,180 acres noncommercial.
	d. Volume:	d. Volume:
	32,800 M.-----	23,300 M.
	67,200 cords-----	55,300 cords.
	e. Estimate annual growth:	e. Estimated annual growth:
	2,730 M.-----	1,720 M.
	5,040 cords-----	2,800 cords.
Private, not known: grazing, numbers not known.	Both private and national forests lands basis of much of local economy.	Limited to private lands.
Present uses of land (acres):		
Cleared ¹ (17,764)-----	3,036	14,728
Forested (United States) (39,228)-----	18,663	20,565
Forested (private) (43,008)-----	4,301	38,707
Total forested (82,236)-----	(22,964)	(59,272)
Total-----	26,000	74,000
Existing economic uses-----	a. Grazing-----	a. Limited agriculture.
	b. Limited farming-----	b. 2 commercial caverns, private land.
	c. Timber harvest-----	c. 3 tourist facilities (motels and restaurants).
	d. 8 gas and oil leases ² -----	d. 16 gas and oil leases. ²
		e. 2 limestone quarries.
Other uses (private lands, some incompatible with MRA; Royal Glen Reservoir would flood others)	a. 2 summer homes-----	a. 40 summer homes.
	b. 15 cabins-----	b. 95 cabins----
1964 recreation visitor-days-----	226,400	-----

¹ Includes bottom lands, 4,403 acres, Spruce Knob, 282 acres; Seneca Rocks, 4,121 acres.

² Only explorations to date; general area not considered "hot" prospect since it lies too far east of known commercial areas.

NOTES

Potential visitors and probable recreation expenditures:

a. 27,000,000 people within 150 miles (Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Charleston, W. Va.).

b. 60,000,000 people within 300 miles (New York, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati).

c. Estimated visitor-days:

(a) End 1st 5 years, 1,000,000 annually (\$6,500,000 potential expenditures).

(b) By year 2000, 3,000,000–5,000,000 annually (\$19,500,000 to \$32,500,000 potential expenditures).

Estimated tourist expenditures, average \$6.50 per visitor-day recognizing both day and overnight visitors (average for daytime visitor \$2):

a. Basis:

Minnesota, 1958, \$6.82.

Oregon, 1959, \$5.20.

Average, \$6+10 percent for cost increases and rounded to \$6.50.

Data relating to proposed Royal Glen Reservoir:

a. Dam would be located 3.6 miles west of Petersburg just below confluence of North Fork of South Branch and South Branch of Potomac River.

b. 3,200 acres.

c. Extend 17.35 miles up South Branch; 7.0 miles up North Fork.

d. Shoreline, 53 miles.

e. 75 percent of reservoir would be within present boundaries of Monongahela National Forest and would flood 70 acres of national forest.

Senator BYRD. I also wish to include an editorial from the March 22 edition of the Evening Star—Washington, D.C.—newspaper, entitled “Conservation Brass Tacks,” expressing support of this proposal. (The editorial referred to is as follows:)

CONSERVATION BRASS TACKS

An early American, fighting to tame the watercourses of his newly won land, would have found it hard to believe that within two centuries a President of the United States would be fighting to keep a few rivers free. He would have had equal trouble with the idea that this same President would propose concurrently a crash program to save what was left of the seemingly limitless miles of wildshore, lakeshore, forest, and mountain that stretched on every hand.

Yet this is precisely what has come to pass. Translating the broad generalities of his message to Congress on national conservation and rebeautification into specific legislative proposals, Mr. Johnson now is getting down to cases.

Two of his specific proposals to augment the recreational resources of the Nation are especially worthy of note. One would begin a program of retaining in a wild state—conoting undammed, relatively unpolluted, and unbuilt-up—15 American rivers. The other, actually a series of separate bills, would set aside 12 new scenic areas possessing great beauty and recreational potential—3 seashores, 2 lakeshores, 6 recreation areas, and a new park.

A new fiscal tool, equally deserving of note, would be used to finance these acquisitions. This is the land and water conservation fund, established last year, by which fees charged to people using Federal recreational facilities, the proceeds from the sale of surplus property, and excise taxes on motorboat fuel are earmarked to pay for conserving our natural heritage.

Areas across the Nation are included, three of them within easy distance of Washington; Assateague Island, the Cacapon River, which flows north into the Potomac near Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and up to 100,000 acres in what is known as the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks area encompassing in part the upper reaches of the South Branch of the Potomac to the southwest of the valley of the Cacapon.

The long-range effects of these proposals may be even more important than their specific goals, for both lay the groundwork for future expansion that will include other rivers and recreational areas throughout the country.

We hope Congress deals kindly with this hopeful legislation.

Senator BYRD. I also wish to include an editorial from the March 14 edition of the Washington Post—Washington, D.C.—newspaper, pointing out that 5 million Americans are expected to purchase the new \$7 sticker to permit auto and tourist entrance into Federal recreation areas and discussing the manner in which the proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area will fit into the system. (The editorial referred to is as follows:)

SEVEN-DOLLAR STAMPS TO HELP PAY FOR PARK AREAS

(By Aubrey Graves)

The new \$7 sticker that will entitle drivers of private noncommercial autos and all their passengers to admission to most Federal recreation areas this year are to go on public sale soon.

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall “put the bee” on President Johnson to buy the first one. A White House aid, appearing for the President, showed up at the banquet of the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference here last week and shelled out the seven bills.

Said Lee White, as he pocketed the stamp and handed the cash to Udall: “If Congress is asked to authorize some new appropriation for, say something like \$7,000,007, you’ll know how the \$7 figures in it.”

Five million Americans are expected to buy the stamp this year as a bargain for vacations and outdoor holidays.

Proceeds from sticker sales, authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, will be used to help finance the expansion of recreational opportunities.

The idea is to speed acquisition of adequate recreational lands for the future before they are used for other purposes, like private resorts or industrial development, or before they become prohibitively expensive.

As part of his natural program, President Johnson proposed last month that Congress appropriate \$125 million from the fund in 1965 to acquire land for 12 new areas this year.

The 12 new areas include 6 east of the Mississippi River, 5 of which were subjects of a series of articles appearing on this page during the past 4 weeks, namely:

Assateague Island National Seashore, Cape Lookout National Seashore, Tocks Island National Recreation Area, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The sixth, easily accessible to people from the Washington metropolitan area, is Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Park, which would include up to 100,000 acres within and adjacent to Monongahela National Forest in the eastern part of West Virginia, including the State's highest peak, Spruce Knob.

First, Congress must authorize establishment of an area. After that, it can appropriate money from the Fund to the agency charged with establishing the area.

The stamp will admit visitors to more National Forest recreation areas at which an entrance fee is charged, for instance, than a person could possibly visit in a year.

"In fact," Agricultural Secretary Orville L. Freeman points out, "if a person were to visit a different national forest charge area every single day, it would take almost 10 years to cover all of them."

And, of course, national forest areas are only a portion of all the Federal recreation areas involved.

Other areas covered are those administered by the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the U.S. section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (United States and Mexico).

The recreation-conservation stickers may be bought from field offices of Federal agencies administering recreation areas. There is no limit to the number of times they may be used but the length of stay will be determined by local rules.

Purchase of the sticker is optional. An alternative single-entry fee, or in some places a weekly fee, may be paid in lieu of purchase of the sticker. In the national forests, the single-visit fee per person will be 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, or \$1, depending on the facilities and services made available by the Government.

Under some circumstances, in addition to the sticker or entrance fee, there may be supplemental charges for special facilities, such as mechanical boat launching equipment and the above-the-ordinary trailer and camp sites, or for special services such as reservations for large groups.

The regulations also list the types of areas and activities exempt from fees. For example, no Federal hunting or fishing licenses or fees may be charged.

Senator BYRD. I wish also, Mr. Chairman, to point out that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has indicated its approval of this bill, S. 7, with the recommended amendment germane to the funding process.

This measure has been favorably commented upon by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

And the Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of these departmental reports from the standpoint of the administration's program.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your patience in allowing me to present this rather lengthy statement. And I am grateful also for your courtesy in hearing the statements of these gentlemen who have already been introduced.

Senator MCCARTHY. Thank you very much, Senator Byrd, for your presentation.

Could I ask you: Are the amendments satisfactory to you and the people of your State who are involved?

Senator BYRD. Yes, they are, Mr. Chairman. If I might oversimplify them, they would, in the main, permit the Land and Water Conservation Funds Act of 1965 to be utilized in the acquisition of this area. They would also clearly delineate the boundaries and give assurance of freedom in developing mineral resources. I certainly support them. And I think, as a matter of fact, they are necessary for the achievement of the objective sought by the bill.

Senator McCARTHY. Senator, were there any hearings held on this bill in the last Congress?

Senator BYRD. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCARTHY. And there is no previous record on it?

Senator BYRD. No.

Senator McCARTHY. I don't think I have any further questions.

We will insert Senator Randolph's statement at this point.

(The statement of Senator Jennings Randolph follows:)

For each of us concerned with the preservation, utilization, and development of this Nation's vast potentials in recreational resources, this is a decisive time. The complexity and rapid pace of modern living, coupled with the tensions of world events, create new problems daily for mankind. Not merely change, but the widening scope of change, is a fact of the sixties.

Expanding population is a valid example of a problem which is accelerating at an ever-increasing rate. Since 1940 the population of the earth has grown from approximately 2.5 billion to approximately 3.2 billion. This 700-million increase, in 25 years, exceeds the total estimated population of the world in the year 1800.

In the United States we have a substantial rate of population growth, with our 193 million inhabitants expected to increase to 225 million by 1967; then to about 322 million in the year 2000, and by 2050 we could reach 700 million. The implications of such growth are obvious. Need for citizen services and facilities also will increase by geometric progression. The demand will be tremendous.

Consider yet another symptom of our time—the rapid migration of population from rural areas to an urban or metropolitan environment.

Approximately 7 out of 10 Americans now live in areas designated by the Bureau of the Census as "metropolitan." These areas, which constitute less than 10 percent of our total land, accounted for 84 percent of the population increase between 1950 and 1960. In 50 years the United States has changed from a predominantly rural and agrarian nation to one in which nearly three-quarters of our people live in urban communities, and are employed in industry, trade, or specialized services.

The 1960 census revealed that we are 70 percent city dwellers. By 1980, according to forecasts by the Urban Land Institute, our population will be nearly four-fifths urban. The institute further predicts that metropolitan areas will absorb all of the 70 million population growth in the decade 1970–80.

These revealing statistics make it clear that more and more Americans will be traveling—seeking the beauty and inspiration of the out of doors, and the recreational opportunity it can provide.

Yet another consideration, equal in importance to increased population and urbanization, is the fact that added prosperity and mobility, and the increase in available leisure time will influence greater utilization of available recreational facilities. Wages and earnings are up; daily hours and the workweek are growing shorter; automobiles are the property of nearly every family. In large numbers the outdoor enthusiasts and serious campers will seek the beauty and serenity of the American wilderness; families will gather at areas where resource development has been carried forward, and where attractive facilities have been constructed. National, regional, State, county, and city parks—all will feel the impact of millions of recreation seekers.

In the Mountain State of West Virginia more attention is being focused on the development of the park system. Literature most requested of our office here

in Washington describes the beauties of our parks and public forests, and the attractions which they offer.

I use this personal reference as an example. But it is clear that utilization of public recreational facilities is skyrocketing everywhere, and that the time for imaginative action is at hand.

In response to the need, President Johnson has delivered to Congress a comprehensive and imaginative message on natural beauty. He has urged every citizen to participate in creating a "new conservation" to meet the converging problems of our modern society.

In his message, the President said, "Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit."

This is the "new conservation."

It draws into sharp focus what we must do if we are to preserve the heritage of a beautiful America for the generations following us. It is the first such message of this thrust and scope presented by a President, and it should serve to stimulate our action on the needs and problems we now face and will face.

This exciting approach to conservation follows closely achievements of the 88th Congress. That Congress passed more than 30 important conservation bills, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Wilderness Act, and the Outdoor Recreation Act. In the last 2 years we established continental America's first new national park in 17 years, 23 new national park areas, 4 new national seashores, and a national riverway.

The establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area is a logical and needed supplement to this effort. The sheer beauty and beckoning recreational potentials of the Seneca Rocks and Spruce Knob region have attracted and inspired generations of West Virginians. It is fitting that these natural wonders in Pendleton and other counties should be added to the fund of resources set aside to promote the physical and spiritual fulfillment of all Americans.

The location of West Virginia is an additional advantage in creating the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. The National Park Service has stated that "West Virginia's recreation resources are so attractive that, if properly preserved and developed, they will serve not only the population of that State but also many millions of persons from adjacent States."

These words are particularly thought-provoking when one considers that West Virginia is within 500 miles of four of the five major markets in America—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit—and within reasonable traveling distance of Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Knoxville, Charlotte, and Richmond. The tourism potential for West Virginia, with its proximity to such centers of population, is extensive, and it is a potential which must be developed in the public interest.

And so, Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly endorse S. 7, and express the conviction that its passage would result in significant long-range benefits for the Nation and our people. The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area should be an important part of informed congressional response to the pressing need for public recreational capability and the safeguarding of our precious natural heritage and resources. This subcommittee, I trust, will act affirmatively and expeditiously on this meaningful measure in which I am gratified to join with my colleague, Robert C. Byrd, who introduced the legislation for us in the 88th Congress, and again this year on January 6, 1965.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Nelson?

STATEMENT OF M. M. NELSON, DEPUTY CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. NELSON. I am Mr. Nelson, Deputy Chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am happy to appear before you today in support of Senate bill No. 7. The Department of Agriculture recommends that this bill be enacted. We have

suggested three clarifying amendments which are discussed in detail in our report on the bill.

This bill would establish a national recreation area to be comprised of approximately 100,000 acres situated in the headwaters of the Potomac River in West Virginia. With the exception of about 4,000 acres, all of the proposed national recreation area would be within the Monongahela National Forest. This national forest is one of the earliest established under the Weeks law of March 1, 1911.

The national recreation area would be in the upper reaches of the South Branch of the Potomac River and its principal tributary, the North Fork of the South Branch. These are beautiful, unspoiled mountain streams in a rough and rugged forested country—broken by occasional farms which add to the attractive pastoral environment. In his message to the Congress on the natural beauty of our country, President Johnson included the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area as one of the projects to be established through use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. This national recreation area will effectively promote the President's program for making the Potomac River a model of scenic beauty and recreation values.

In this part of the country there is still time to accomplish the measures necessary to preserve the natural beauty and to secure permanently for the American public the valuable outdoor recreation resources it offers. This is so, if we act promptly and adequately.

The purposes of the national recreation area would be to provide outdoor recreational use of its lands, waters, forests, and wildlife for enjoyment by the people of the United States; to conserve the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values which will contribute to public use and enjoyment; and to assure continuance of the management and utilization of other disposable natural resources—timber, forage, minerals—in such manner as is compatible with the recreational use and enjoyment of the area.

The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to acquire such lands or interests in lands as are necessary to accomplish the purposes of the national recreation area, and to develop and administer the area, in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests. Authority is also provided to cooperate with other Federal and State authorities and agencies which have programs that might be of assistance in achieving the purposes of the national recreation area.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area would consist of two units as shown on the map before you. These areas contain approximately 100,000 acres in total. This map will be kept on file in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service. We have recommended in our report that S. 7 be amended to indicate that the boundaries of the national recreation area will be as shown on this map.

The smaller unit takes its name from Spruce Knob, the highest peak in West Virginia, located at the southerly edge of this unit. The Spruce Knob unit includes 26,000 acres, of which 18,663 acres are now national forest lands acquired through the Weeks law. Timber types are spruce, fir, and northern hardwoods and the unit contains good timber-growing lands cut over many years ago and now reproducing excellently. Spruce Knob provides outstanding views of the Allegheny Mountains. The unit includes five other peaks over

4,000 feet high. The Highland Scenic Drive, now under construction by the State of West Virginia and the Bureau of Public Roads, will skirt the west edge of this unit and will provide a scenic recreation drive of great beauty and access to many and varied recreation opportunities. Recreational uses besides touring and scenic viewing include hunting, fishing, and hiking along numerous trails.

The Seneca Rocks unit includes 74,000 acres, of which 20,565 acres have been acquired by the United States. This unit includes major stretches of the South Branch of the Potomac River and the North Fork of the South Branch. These are clear, free-flowing streams and the South Branch affords opportunities for white-water canoeing as well as good fishing. Its lower reaches flow through a deep and rugged gorge thus adding to its unique scenic attractions. The Smoke Holes, which is a local landmark of long standing, is in this unit. The Seneca Rocks is a spectacular vertical formation some 1,000 feet high, and attractive for rock climbing. This is a distinctive and historic landmark. Much of the land in this unit is of low-site quality for timber production but there are some good timberlands within it. Scenic and recreation values are high. There are good opportunities for all kinds of outdoor pursuits with many features of scientific and popular interest.

Portions of both units have been leased for oil and gas exploration but there has been no production to date.

Within 150 miles of the national recreation area there is a population of some 27 million people. Within 300 miles there is a population of over 60 million people. This national recreation area, therefore, lies within a day's drive of about one-third of the population of the United States. It, therefore, meets an important qualification for a national recreation area—which is reasonable distance to concentrations of people who need opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation.

Only about 40 percent of the national recreation area now is publicly owned. Additional lands will need to be acquired to protect the scenic qualities and the natural beauty of the area and to provide for public use. We also contemplate the use of scenic easements, where these prove adequate, to protect roadside beauty.

There will need to be a very substantial acceleration of physical development of the national recreation area to accommodate the anticipated steady increase in uses. Existing public recreation facilities are few and not adequate to the present needs because of the scattered pattern of Government ownership, particularly in the Seneca Rocks unit. Private facilities also are limited.

Improved access, and the designation of the area as a national recreation area will result in greatly increased visitation. We estimate that use will increase to 3 to 5 million visitor-days by the year 2000. Necessary facilities will include many additional family camping and picnic units, recreation trails, scenic drives, viewpoints, stream improvement structures, and visitor information services. We anticipate that the costs of acquiring land and scenic easements will be met with appropriations from the fund established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

We think that establishment of a national recreation area will be of very substantial economic benefit to local communities and coun-

ties. This is an area of persistent unemployment and a relatively low rate of economic activity. Outdoor recreation is one of its great natural assets. The location is such, in relation to urban areas, that many visitors will choose to spend weekends and longer periods in it if the recreation facilities are developed and the area brought to public attention. Increased tourism can substantially bolster the inflow of money to this area. There also will be a substantial input of funds from the land acquisition and development programs contemplated for the national recreation area.

We would anticipate the development of substantial numbers of privately owned motels, restaurants, stores, and other service facilities for recreationists and tourists in and about the national recreation area—either on private lands or on public lands through concession agreements. We think this national recreation area will provide a firm economic base and a high level of local economic activity. The national need for increased outdoor recreation opportunities, and the need for conservation of natural resources and scenic beauty—will both be served in good measure. We believe this national program will complement State and local programs for the overall public good.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Nelson, has the Department of Agriculture had any experience with a project of this size?

Mr. NELSON. We have considerable experience with recreation developments. There has, to date, never been a national recreation area established either on the national forests or otherwise. And I speak of a national recreation area being in accord with the criteria set up by the President's Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council. There are a number of bills before the Congress that would establish national recreation areas where the Forest Service would be involved, but none have passed or have been set up at the present time. We served in the national forest, last year, 124 million recreation visitors. So we are experienced with handling outdoor recreation.

Senator McCARTHY. And you have jurisdiction in areas where you have this mixed kind of recreation that you are going to provide here?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, we have a considerable amount of it. In fact, our eastern national forests are somewhat like this area here. We own in some of them less than half the land, and in none of them do we own all the land. And so all of our experience, especially in the East, has been with mixed ownership, with private land as well as national forests.

Senator McCARTHY. Is the authority for condemnation unique in a bill of this kind? Do you usually try to start out by acquiring the land without the authority of the act?

Mr. NELSON. We always do.

Senator McCARTHY. And you use the condemnation authority only when you need it to get the land?

Mr. NELSON. We don't use condemnation unless we have to.

Senator McCARTHY. Sometimes you don't even have authority for it; isn't that true?

Mr. NELSON. Wherever we have basic authority to purchase, unless it is specifically forbidden in the law, we do have the authority to

condemn if it is needed. And the authority that would be used here is the Weeks law of 1911.

Senator McCARTHY. Does this apply to mineral rights on the land? Will you try to clear up everything as you develop this?

Mr. NELSON. No. We have a great deal of land, and we have a lot of experience with land where the mineral rights are owned by a third party. Now, there would be some parts of it where it would be necessary and desirable to own both the mineral rights and the surface rights. But we would believe that quite a lot of mineral rights would not have to be purchased.

Senator McCARTHY. You would not deal with those at all?

Mr. NELSON. An exception would be along the scenic drive, for instance. And we are working on a scenic drive in Arkansas and Oklahoma at the present time. And there we are buying the mineral rights that would disturb the scenic drive itself, and the immediate area. Now, some of that is gas-and-oil land, as some of this might be developed. And there we have bought the mineral rights to the extent that they might continue to develop them, but they would develop them under the Secretary's regulations that would preserve the scenic attractions of the land. Slant drilling would be one example in that case.

Senator McCARTHY. These mineral rights are all under the jurisdiction of the Interior, are they not?

Mr. NELSON. No, Senator—

Senator McCARTHY. How does the jurisdiction run on this project?

Mr. NELSON. We handle the mineral business on the lands that we acquire. The Interior Department is responsible for the minerals on the national forests that were established by reservation from the public domain. But on the acquired land, such as the eastern national forests, we handle the minerals.

Senator McCARTHY. So on this the Department of Agriculture would—

Mr. NELSON. We do work with the Interior Department on that. And I believe—Mr. Grover just informed me that the actual formal leasing is issued by the Interior.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Chairman, one of the amendments that is being proposed by the Department of Agriculture would permit the development of the mineral resources in the area. And I think this would be a desirable amendment to have attached.

Senator McCARTHY. Then this is not a problem and there is no controversy as to the mineral rights. The owners of the minerals are not upset, and the Department of Agriculture finds this wholly acceptable with the amendment and I assume Interior also?

Mr. NELSON. Yes. We may have to, on an area that needs to be actually developed for recreation use, and the minerals are owned by a third party—we might have a little trouble buying the minerals. If we did, we might have to condemn in that case.

Senator McCARTHY. What is the estimate on the overall cost of the project to the Government?

Mr. NELSON. We estimate that in the first 5 years we would spend about \$9 million. About \$1,200,000 would be for acquisition of lands.

Senator McCARTHY. And this would not require separate appropriations as far as you know?

Mr. NELSON. No. The acquisition of land would be under the water and land conservation fund; the funds for putting in the roads and the overlooks and the campgrounds would have to be regular appropriation, but no special authority.

Senator McCARTHY. Do you have any questions, Senator Byrd?

Senator BYRD. I would like to ask one question of you, Mr. Nelson: I have received some letters from constituents who live in the territory which would be included in the national recreation area and they are concerned about their possibility having to sell their properties. And I think the record ought to make clear what the policy of the Department will be in connection with those properties which the owners thereof do not wish to sell?

Mr. NELSON. As I indicated in my testimony, we would anticipate that we would not buy all of the land, and parts of it would be available for improvement by the landowners. I also indicated that we would propose to take care of some of the needs of the public through scenic easements. Now, if we take a farm down on the north branch that you are acquainted with, on some of that good flatland, which probably adds to the scenic attraction rather than detracting from it, and in order to keep that farmer from turning his farm or a portion of it into a junkyard, we might buy from him a scenic easement that would prevent him doing certain things with his land, such as using them in some manner that would be adverse to the overall scenic enjoyment of the national recreation area.

Senator BYRD. But if his operation is a profitable one and he has a productive farm, you would not force him to sell his farm?

Mr. NELSON. No; unless there would be a few areas where we absolutely didn't have enough land to develop it for the public need for developed areas, such as a camp ground or a picnic ground, we might find that the only land that was available would be a piece of land that was a part of the farm that he didn't want to sell, but we would have to have that for development. But we anticipate that there will be ample opportunity to buy land from willing sellers for all of the developments that we can see at the present time. We also anticipate that some of the private lands left there would be the lands upon which the motels and other features would be located that would take care of the recreation areas by private capital. ✓

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCARTHY. To what extent do you have authority with reference to scenic easements decisions? If an owner wanted to remodel his house and put on a blue Johns-Manville tar paper roof, could you buy him out?

Mr. NELSON. That would depend upon what we bought when we bought a scenic easement from him. And we have not determined exactly what all that would be. It could be in the scenic easement that we pay him something for maintaining it, in a manner that would not be objectionable from a recreation and scenery standpoint, which would exclude the possibility of a bright tin roof, or painting that place yellow.

Senator McCARTHY. You could go that far?

Mr. NELSON. We could go that far.

Senator McCARTHY. I have no further questions, Mr. Nelson. Thank you very much.

Mr. NELSON. Thank you.

Senator McCARTHY. The next witness is Mr. Robert Bowers, the West Virginia Department of Commerce, representing the Governor.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT R. BOWERS, DIRECTOR, TRAVEL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Mr. BOWERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to advise that I have also brought a statement of my own at the Governor's request, and at the request of Senator Byrd, which for the sake of time I would like to have entered into the record. But with the Chairman's sanction, I will forego reading it here today and confine this reading to the statement by Governor Smith.

Senator McCARTHY. You ask that your statement be put in the record?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Senator McCARTHY. Following the Governor's statement?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Senator McCARTHY. Very well; you may proceed.

Mr. BOWERS (reading Gov. Hulett C. Smith's statement):

It is an honor and a pleasure to present my testimony, at the request of Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia.

This statement is presented not only on behalf of the people of West Virginia, but millions of Americans who live in highly congested industrial areas of the East—areas where recreational opportunity in the great outdoors is all but totally lacking.

My statement is also on behalf of the proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area which would be located approximately 150 miles west of our Nation's Capital and would encompass approximately 100,000 acres of the Nation's most beautiful, rugged, and versatile terrain. This area is generally considered in two sections, one being the Spruce Knob section which is the highest point in West Virginia, and the Seneca Rocks-Smoke Hole section which is located in the head of the beautiful South Branch Valley. The Spruce Knob area contains approximately 26,000 acres while the Seneca Rocks land area encompasses approximately 74,000 acres.

It is important to understand that while West Virginia greatly favors this proposal for a national recreation area, the conclusion was first drawn by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, region 1, in a preliminary plan for recreation resource development in West Virginia as compiled and published in March 1961. It was recommended by this report that a State recreation area system be established, that it contain areas of high recreation potential and that the units be strategically located primarily to serve urban areas.

In addition, it was recommended that the Federal Government give serious consideration to ways and means of participation in the plans for development of recreational resources of West Virginia such as: "establishing a national recreation area in the Spruce Knob region—an area of outstanding scenic and geologic interest, capable of furnishing a rewarding recreation experience to millions of people along the eastern seaboard of the United States."

This is the same area essentially of which we speak here today. Protecting the headwaters of the great Potomac, this land area gives rise to dozens of trout streams as well as to some of the Nation's finest smallmouth bass fishing rivers.

Seneca Rocks itself is a 1,000-foot mountain of gleaming Medina sandstone and is a focal point of the area along the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River. This weekend in that area more than 14,000 canoeing and kayaking enthusiasts from 21 States will gather along the river to record, document, and enjoy a spectacular national canoe championship race and the eastern kayak championship races. These nationally significant races lone point up the urgency of protecting and preserving the beauty, cleanliness, and rarity of this

crystalline white water of the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River.

Seneca Rocks itself, however, is indeed also unique. It does not lay on a plane, but is heaved up vertically, and these 1,000-foot jagged rocks are aimed as if in readiness for leaving the launching pad.

In addition, hiking clubs from throughout the United States visit here to hike and climb these uniquely significant rock formations.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer calls Seneca Rocks the finest mountain-climbing area in the East, while the 900-member Appalachian Trail Club from Maryland and Washington, D.C., has been climbing these rocks since 1939. They have been consistently called back by the beauty, challenge, uniqueness, proximity, and relative safety of these sturdy formations.

This entire region is the heart of the Mountain State's hunting areas. Here, the bear and the wild turkey still roam free, and the ruffed grouse, white-tailed deer, snowshoe hare and a multitude of northern- and southern-type game species thrive.

Spruce Knob, our highest point, is where nature took its flora and fauna from the north and placed it here for the people of our Nation to enjoy. Here is truly one of the most versatile and beautiful recreational offerings found in the Eastern United States, and it lies only a day's drive from 70 million people and a half-day's drive from the great population of the District of Columbia.

No area offers so much in such relative proximity to such crowded, congested populations as these eastern counties of West Virginia. The whim or fancy of every group has a special little niche in this rugged land. So versatile is the natural appeal of this area that people from two dozen foreign lands, 50 States and all the continents of the world visit it annually in ever-increasing numbers. They come to camp, fish, canoe, kayak, and hunt. They come for nature walking, wild flower study, sightseeing, pleasure driving, photography, and resting—all of this from a natural wealth of resources which are unspoiled by human encroachment and which are now becoming fully recognized for their real value as a playland of the Eastern United States.

It is essential, not only for West Virginia's sake but for the sake of a growing population in the midst of a dwindling recreational opportunity, that this land be preserved. A national guardianship can guarantee in perpetuity this wondrous endowment which providence has placed so close to so many and has yet allowed to remain unspoiled.

West Virginia can be destined to become the vacationland of the Eastern United States and a prominent destination for travelers of the Nation and the world.

I submit, therefore, that nothing gives the State of West Virginia greater joy than to share her natural beauty and her bountiful offering with her neighbors. We recognize the tourist as a person who pays much and takes away a fond recollection of his visit. We hope, therefore, to share with America, and with the world, our bountiful blessings for enjoyment for people everywhere.

We believe that this land of Spruce Knob and of Seneca Rocks and all of the natural uniqueness of the general region can be most properly preserved and most expeditiously developed in a manner in keeping with the ever-growing national needs as Seneca Rocks-Spruce Knob-Smoke Hole National Recreation Area.

Toward this end, we are here today to ask that you provide for the recreational future of America by authorizing this area as one of the newest in a growing chain of national recreation areas. The longer we delay, the greater the cost for these acres. The more the Nation becomes aware of West Virginia's countryside as a playground, the greater will be the price, and the dearer the land, and the longer we will be delayed in meeting the demands of a growing and great society.

Thank you.

(The statement of Mr. Bowers is as follows:)

Travel in West Virginia has grown steadily, 7 to 9 percent per year, for the past 4 years and now supports upward of 30,000 jobs in the Mountain State.

Upon the completion of West Virginia's Interstate System, which is progressing rapidly, as well as the upgrading of various highways and easier access through the Appalachian highway system, the volume of traffic that will be poured into the Mountain State will startle even the most vivid imagination.

We can predict in almost total confidence that, upon the completion of these roads, the number of jobs that the tourist industry will support in West Virginia in the next 10 years will double the number which is supported today.

It is mandatory that we recognize the certainty of this growth, and that we plan now for the inevitable demand upon our natural areas. While there is still time, while land prices are within reason, we must plan for proper development of those areas of outstanding beauty, uniqueness, and recreational opportunity, which so logically serve so many of our citizens from so many States and nations.

In support of this information, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has said, and I quote, "because of its natural recreation resources and its strategic location, West Virginia needs and should encourage outdoor recreation planning to promote its economic development by serving its own recreation needs and those of its neighboring states.

"The future development of recreation in West Virginia must be primarily focused on tourism and the vacation market. Some areas have resident needs, but the major emphasis in recreation planning and development is oriented toward the nonresident.

"The wild land resources of West Virginia afford an excellent opportunity for building a tourist industry attractive to the surrounding industrial areas including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania to the north, but also the eastern seaboard and the developing South."

Gov. Hulett Smith, when he was Commissioner for the Department of Commerce from 1961 to 1963, was instrumental in the establishment of a State recreation advisory council. This council consists of public and private officials who advise the Department in recreation matters and coordinate the recreation programs of the State, the region, the county, and local governments.

This council has been highly successful in focusing attention upon the elements of outdoor recreation which can contribute substantially to the State's economic growth.

West Virginia can participate in any Federal program which will promote and encourage a proper and orderly development of recreational facilities in West Virginia. State legislation designates the West Virginia Department of Commerce as the organization to promote, undertake, participate in and otherwise assist efforts and programs designed to develop recreational facilities throughout the State.

Currently, the West Virginia Department of Commerce is working hard on a statewide comprehensive recreational plan. This plan is being developed in cooperation with the department of natural resources, the State road commission, and other State agencies, and is scheduled for completion July 1, 1965.

This plan will enable the State to participate actively in the land and water conservation fund program. The establishment of the recreation advisory council represents a major development and a farsightedness in the State's political and recreational leadership.

I make these statements only to emphasize that West Virginia looks forward with the Federal Government in an effort to assist and implement a recreational plan which is well underway in West Virginia.

We have recognized our destiny as the recreational playground of the Eastern United States for these many years. Now we are at the stage in professional planning where we fully recognize and properly classify our natural assets and attractions.

We are now prepared to implement a policy of the greatest good for the greatest number of people over the longest period of time. Based upon this policy, we visualize definite roles for private enterprise, State government, and, by all means, the Federal Government.

Neither private enterprise nor State government alone, or together, can provide the land and undertake the development necessary to meet the needs and the demands of a growing eastern seaboard. The Federal Government must assume a great share of this responsibility, not for West Virginia's sake, but for the sake of our natural heritage, which can offer recreational excitement or solitude to 70 million people who live within a day's drive of West Virginia's eastern counties.

If the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation area is authorized by Congress, the State of West Virginia will strive to encourage the development of private and State travel-oriented facilities. These will be developed in a planned and complementing fashion in order that the region may realize its full potential as a job producer, a recreational opportunity and vacationland.

West Virginia's eastern counties are a vast, underdeveloped reservoir of opportunity, that could well result in recreation and tourism becoming a dominant State industry within the foreseeable future.

We look to the Interstate System of Highways, the Appalachian system of highways and the sheer mushrooming of human populations to make West Virginia a wilderness haven for the frayed nerves of congested urbanized populations. Dr. Edward Crafts, Director of Bureau of Recreation, says our population will be double in America in 47 years. That, gentlemen, is within the lifetime of most of us and within the lifetime of all of our children.

Without proper planning of the type described here, this last vestige of elbow room and esthetic recreational opportunity could be absorbed in the flood of an ever-expanding, overcrowded humanity.

Our goal in West Virginia is to provide jobs for our people, and there is no better way to do it than by providing rest, relaxation and recreation for a versatile, recreation-minded people from throughout the Nation and the world.

West Virginia has sent movies of her travel attractions and her people have visited the travel agencies of Europe. We have poured literature into all the continents of the world, in the hope that these people will be enticed to the versatile offerings of West Virginia. We have strived through the designing of tours and personal contact, and through the hosting of travel agencies and dignitaries from other lands, to make the attraction of West Virginia a more glowing portion of the American scene.

The 150 miles that our Nation's capital is from Seneca Rocks and Spruce Knob is also that far from the embassies of the world in Washington, D.C. The 350 miles that this area is from the United Nations Building in New York, extend its importance from an American playground to an area of international concern. To this international traveler, West Virginia becomes a showcase for a broad cross section of America. Many of the impressions that foreign visitors take home will come from West Virginia.

We shall do all in our power to encourage increased foreign visitation to our State. We must make certain these people return home with a truer picture of the beauty, courtesy, recreation, and hospitality of America. In this view, we also seek authorization for this national recreational area in order that all the people of the world may be better served.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. William McCoy.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM MCCOY, JR., FRANKLIN, W. VA.

Mr. McCoy. Mr. Chairman, I am William McCoy, Jr., of Franklin. I am appearing in support of Senate bill 7 in my own personal capacity, although I am confident that I can speak for the great majority of the people in Pendleton County when I say that they are very enthusiastically in support of the establishment of this national recreational area.

I am a member of the Pendleton County Rural Areas Development Committee and the Pendleton Industry Corp., which is a local nonprofit corporation for the development of the economy of the area, and the local Lions Club. And I am confident that all these organizations are very much interested in this bill.

I support the bill for two principal reasons. One is all enthusiastic and the other is selfish. First, I believe that this area is ideally suited for a national recreation area. The beauty of the rugged mountain scenery in this area has no peer in my opinion. In this area is Spruce Knob, which is the highest point in the State, with sweeping panoramic views of distant mountains and valleys and pastoral scenes of great beauty.

I will not try to list the features of the area which other speakers have mentioned. But I would say that just this weekend in the Smoke Hole is being conducted the national downriver boating competition which utilizes white water sometimes.

Also on Labor Day weekend of each year hundreds of the members of the National Speleological Society come to Pendleton County to meet and explore its 55 caves in this area.

So I think that the area is ideally suited for a national recreation area.

Secondly, I support this bill because I believe that it would help the economy of our area. Our area is historically an agricultural area. And with the mechanization of our farms the number of jobs has decreased very much. And it would seem that the resources of the area are more suitable for the development of recreation than for any other single purpose. And for that reason I believe that with some organized supervision and development that recreation and tourism could become a very substantial factor in the economy of the area.

For these two reasons, I support this bill. And I feel that the great majority of the people of our county support it.

Thank you, sir.

Senator McCARTHY. Thank you very much.

May I ask this question? How many months out of the year would this area be well used?

Mr. McCoy. It would seem to me that it could be used to advantage 12 months out of the year. Spruce Knob, which is the highest point in the State, could be utilized for skiing. About 2 or 3 years ago, they had from 4 to 6 feet of snow there that lasted all winter long. And I think that it would be ideally adaptable for winter recreation purposes. And other areas would be more adaptable for summer and fall and spring uses.

Senator McCARTHY. Thank you very much.

Mr. Sponaugle?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE I. SPONAUGLE, FRANKLIN, W. VA.

Mr. SPONAUGLE. Mr. Chairman, my name is George I. Sponaugle. I am a lifelong resident of Franklin, Pendleton County, W. Va. I am prosecuting attorney of Pendleton County, and have been since 1949. And I am also president of Pendleton Industries, Inc., which Mr. McCoy spoke of.

And I want to tell you that I am very grateful and thankful to you, Mr. Chairman, and especially to Senator Byrd, for the privilege of the invitation to appear before this committee in support of Senate bill 7.

Basically, Pendleton County is an agricultural and lumbering area. The lumbering in the county has been worked extensively. There aren't too many large virgin tracts of timber left except what has been preserved by the national forest. The agricultural part of the county has been mostly by small farmers. And the small farmer, as we all know, is becoming nonexistent, more so each day. And in looking at the map which Mr. Nelson has here showing particularly the Spruce Knob unit, and then also the other unit, most of the farms in those two areas which I believe might be affected by this bill are mountain farms. And they have been used mostly for the grazing of livestock. The younger people on those farms are no longer there. And if you visit those farms and you will find as a rule two elderly

people, because there is nothing left for the young people to do, and they have departed, moved into urban areas.

So in that respect I feel that this bill is important not only to our area, but is important, I think, to the whole eastern part of the United States, because there is some of the most magnificent scenery and beauty in this Spruce Knob and Seneca Rocks and Smoke Hole area which I think exists anywhere.

But the sad feature of the whole thing is that no one individual or even the State of West Virginia itself, I don't think, could ever properly develop and utilize the potentials that are there.

Now, it has only been within the past couple of years that you could drive to the top of Spruce Knob, the highest point in the State of West Virginia. But now the Forest Service has erected and built a dirt drive up there so that you can drive to it.

So I feel that we should have this as a recreational area not only for that reason but because of the importance of this area to Washington, D.C. The headwaters of the Potomac River is just outside this area, although the water that flows by it comes from there. So the water resources could be utilized and developed and conserved.

Speaking of the boat races, which Mr. McCoy mentioned a while ago, this is the first time in their history, or so I am advised, that the national champion boat races have been held east of the Rocky Mountains. I don't know, but I am so advised. And I think that is true. And they held their boat races there last year in this same north fork of the south branch of the Potomac River, and they were so impressed with the white water, and so forth, that they wanted to come back and hold their national championship.

I don't feel, Mr. Chairman, that there is too much more that I can say or add to what has already been said here in describing the topography and the country in general. But I know that Pendleton County is in the depressed-area region. And I feel that this bill, if it passes, if this area is developed as the thinking is now, that it will be a big boost in the economy to the people of our area, and it will also serve as an outlet to millions of people in this eastern part of the United States that live in the cities and do not get out into the beautiful countryside too often.

So, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for the privilege of appearing here. And I certainly recommend passage of this bill.

Thank you.

Senator McCARTHY. Thank you very much.

Mr. Robert Dennis, of the Izaak Walton League. Mr. Dennis?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT T. DENNIS, ASSISTANT CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Chairman, I am Robert T. Dennis, assistant conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America. I have a prepared statement and would like to request that it be placed in the record in its entirety.

We have today from West Virginia a representative of the West Virginia division of the Izaak Walton League and a man whose property is within the proposed national recreation area. And I would like to request that most of the time of the league be used by him.

I would like to make a couple of comments, however. First of all, the Izaak Walton League of America does support this bill, and we hope that it will be enacted shortly. We see this bill as a precedent setter. It is the first time so far as we know that the Congress has considered establishing a national recreation area under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. We know that there is another bill over on the House side which would establish a national recreation area under Forest Service jurisdiction in southwest Virginia, and we hope that that will be considered, too. Because this bill will set a precedent we hope that its language will be carefully considered. And we have a couple of comments in that regard which are in the statement.

You will note that we do suggest one amendment. I don't believe that it is technically necessary, because of the administrative authorities of the Department of Agriculture, and because of the record which the Forest Service has already made in cooperating with the States in managing fish and wildlife reserves. But we did feel that it might be desirable to amend the bill somewhat along the lines that we suggest just to make those things very clear, and to bring the bills pertaining to national recreation areas managed by the Forest Service into conformity insofar as possible with the national recreation areas managed by the Park Service.

That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Dennis is as follows:)

Mr. Chairman, I am Robert T. Dennis, assistant conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America. The league is a nationwide organization of citizens dedicated to wise and proper management and use of America's natural resources. Since its establishment in 1922, the league has had a priority interest in assuring adequate outdoor recreation opportunity for the people of the United States and has worked continuously toward that goal at all levels of government. We, therefore, especially appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today.

The Izaak Walton League supports enactment of S. 7, providing for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

We believe that this scenic area possesses outdoor values and recreational potential of national significance, and that it should therefore be given national designation. We recognize that the Secretary of Agriculture already possesses general authority to classify and manage this area for outdoor recreation, but believe that enactment of S. 7 would provide a desirable and necessary congressional directive that these things be done. Furthermore, by designating the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks region as a national recreation area, Congress would make it clear that land and water conservation fund money shall be available for land acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, the league recognizes S. 7 as a precedent-setting bill. So far as we know, this is the first time Congress has considered establishing a national recreation area under sole jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. We expect this proposal will be followed by others similar to it; indeed, Congressman Jennings has introduced legislation to establish the Mount Rogers-Whitetop region of Virginia as a national recreation area administered by the Department of Agriculture, and we hope his bill (H.R. 316) will soon receive consideration.

Because S. 7 would set precedent, we have a few specific comments.

We understand that the Department of Agriculture suggests that section 2 be amended to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with a boundary map already prepared by the Department. We believe it desirable that national recreation area boundaries be clearly defined by law, and therefore, support such amendment.

In connection with section 3, we would hope—in order both to realize the full public potential of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks area, and to protect it from incompatible development—that the Department will acquire most of the private inholdings within its boundaries. We realize, however, that it may not be necessary or even desirable to acquire full title to all such properties, and therefore, endorse the provision permitting acquisition of partial interests.

Section 4 emphasizes the need to develop outdoor recreation facilities. We recognize this need. But we would point out that portions of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks region possess wild land values which should not be impaired. National recreation areas are established to provide a range of recreational opportunity. We would certainly agree that facilities must be available for a wide variety of outdoor uses, but would urge that their location be planned so as to preserve intact the most important areas of back country. We believe that this would be in accordance with the management priorities set forth in section 5 of S. 7, with which we concur.

Finally, in order both to clarify a matter which has caused some concern, and to bring uniformity to laws governing administration of national recreation areas, we suggest addition to the bill of a new section:

"In administering the national recreation area the Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction in accordance with the laws of West Virginia. The Secretary, after consultation with the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, may designate zones and establish periods where and when no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and issue regulations consistent with this section."

Mr. Chairman, the Izaak Walton League thanks you for the opportunity to present its views on S. 7. We hope that the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area will soon be established.

Senator McCARTHY. Is there reason to believe that the Forest Service might not follow the same practices as the Park Service?

Mr. DENNIS. No, sir; I do not have reason to believe that it would not. We just feel that it would be desirable in order to create this uniformity to put in language specifically pertaining to hunting and fishing. Of course, this is much more necessary with the Park Service, because they have historically not had this as a primary concern. But we did feel—we are talking about national recreation areas—national recreation areas managed by the Forest Service will be quite similar to those managed by the Park Service, and it might be advisable to promote as much uniformity as possible in controlling legislation.

Senator McCARTHY. Is it the general policy of the Izaak Walton League to recommend that hunting and fishing be under State jurisdiction, or is it only in cases like West Virginia where you feel that the hunting and fishing is perhaps more properly administered? Do you recommend this in every State or does it depend on the State?

Mr. DENNIS. No; we believe nationally that resident fish and game is a responsibility of the State, and that it should be contained there.

Senator McCARTHY. In the national parks?

Mr. DENNIS. Well, the national parks there are a special case; we do support fishing in the national parks, we do not support hunting in the national parks.

Senator McCARTHY. You support fishing under Federal regulation—and you oppose hunting, and in that case you are opposed to having State laws generally prevail?

Mr. DENNIS. We do not feel that—a recreational area is like a national park, we feel that a national park is a special case which needs special control. But as far as the national recreation areas are concerned, we could support hunting and fishing under the laws of the State involved.

Senator McCARTHY. I think this is important, since, as you say, this is a precedent-setting action. It perhaps ought to have some clarification with regard to hunting and fishing within the areas, and the manner in which the Park Service administers these problems, whether

those should be changed, or whether there is some reason to believe that the Forest Service might not administer them as well. I think the testimony of the Izaak Walton League on this might be very important.

Mr. DENNIS. Well, as I say, I personally have reason to believe that were this language not in the bill, that things would go on as they have been to the full satisfaction of the people of West Virginia. But I think that there have been some questions asked about this, and it might be desirable to clarify the situation.

Senator McCARTHY. Very well.

Mr. DENNIS. If possible, now, we would like to have Mr. Sions representing the West Virginia division appear as a witness.

Senator McCARTHY. Very well.

Will you identify yourself for the record?

STATEMENT OF CREAD SIONS, CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, PETERSBURG, W. VA.

Mr. SIONS. Mr. Chairman, I am Cread Sions, county superintendent of schools of Grant County. I am also a member of the Conservation Committee of the West Virginia Division of the Izaak Walton League of America.

I was asked by the president to represent the West Virginia division in behalf of Senate bill No. 7.

I have with me a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the West Virginia division, Izaak Walton League of America, which I would like to present for the record at this time.

Senator McCARTHY. Fine.

(The resolution is as follows:)

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Whereas there is a need to develop and preserve for the good of all the people those areas of the American landscape which are of outstanding significance; and

Whereas the membership of the West Virginia division, Izaak Walton League of America, concurs in the opinion that Seneca Caverns, the Smoke Hole, Smoke Hole Caverns, Seneca Rocks, Spruce Knob (at 4,860 feet, the highest point in West Virginia), the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac River, and adjacent portions of the Pendleton and Grant Counties, possess scenic, biological, geological, and other natural values which are of national significance; and

Whereas the area in question is now partially owned by the U.S. Forest Service, and is located almost entirely within the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest; and

Whereas the President of the United States has specifically mentioned the national significance of this area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the board of directors, West Virginia division, Izaak Walton League of America, meeting this 21st day of March 1965 at Blackwater Falls State Park, That the U.S. Congress be respectfully urged to establish, under jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service, the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, comprising approximately 100,000 acres and to include the features listed above, and be it further

Resolved, That in administering this area, the U.S. Forest Service assure preservation of its outstanding natural wildland values.

Mr. SIONS. I also live within the boundaries of this proposed project.

I have enjoyed the scenery, the hunting and fishing here all my life. By comparison, I have visited and enjoyed the scenery and fished

and/or hunted in other mountains, for instance, the Alps of Switzerland and Italy, the mountains of Norway, Finland, Sweden, the high land of Scotland, the moors of Ireland, the mountains of our own country including the Rockies, the Great Smokies, and by comparison, I honestly believe that the variety of scenery, game, and fish found here cannot be equaled anyplace else I have ever been. An abundance of certain species in other parts of the world, yes, but in variety, no.

In looking for paper to put a few notes on this morning, I picked up a brochure "Valleys of History." It suggested to me that if there are valleys there must be highlands. I suggest to you that some of the highland or mountains that are erected in the memory of man—in fact, the lasting and the most important ones are not built of mortar or stone, but they are the actions, institutions, reforms that man brings as contributions to the society in which he lives.

By illustration, I would like to mention Teddy Roosevelt's program in connection with national parks. I think that this Congress is working now on a new and needed type of recreation. I think this is it. I think that Senate bill No. 7 will bring about one of the 12 objectives mentioned in the recent speech by President Johnson as has been mentioned previously. I think it is a part of a great program for this Great Society. It may not necessarily be a part of it, but certainly complements some of the other acts of this Congress, and much of the programs of President Johnson. It certainly complements and possibly can be considered a part of the Appalachia program, the entire war on poverty. It certainly is a part of the recent job given by President Johnson to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. In fact, this region comprises a large part of the upper Potomac which he is to make a study of and make recommendations to the Congress.

We think, the Izaak Walton League of West Virginia, that this is the best section that we know of in eastern West Virginia for the beginning of a program such as this, national recreation areas.

I would like to give some of the reasons. First, there are many places other than Seneca Rocks and Spruce Knob that the average person doesn't know about that those of us who live there know about and which can be seen by other people once roads are built in. I would like to mention just a few. On Seneca Creek or River there are two falls, magnificent, beautiful, the upper and the lower. The lower can be seen by some people now, but the upper can only be seen by those who walk a long distance. There are two live caverns, I mean caverns with life formations.

Champ Rock is almost as beautiful, and it has history connected with the Revolutionary War.

Chimney Rock, Blue Rock: Blue Rock can be seen only by those who go in by jeep or boat. I have taken several groups of photographers and riders through, and they never cease to be astonished and surprised at such a wonderful scene that is so seldom seen by people as Blue Rock.

Eagle Rock: This section comprises a part of what was once the Fairfax grant. And therefore, it is of importance in history. The name itself comes from an Indian tribe, the life of the Seneca Indians and the legend of the Seneca Indians.

The white water canoe race has been mentioned.

This is the home of the golden trout, the eastern species, that was propagated in this section. There are still native trout in the waters.

There are black bear, wild turkeys, deer, and other game.

The second important reason has been mentioned, the nearness to Washington.

Another, we believe, as has been mentioned also, that we must preserve some of the wild rivers. One of my instructors at the university pointed out how much more valuable this type of a program would be in restoration, to preserve the waters of the upper Potomac and the Royal Glen and some of the big dams that have been recommended in this section.

Tourism is beginning to be an important business, not only for the people who visit, but the people in the section who are the hosts to the visitors.

It is already a part of the Monongahela National Forest.

And so we believe that it is a great, new, needed program that is important and will in time to come, be as much a part of the conservation and the observation and enjoyment of the natural resources of our country as the national park program now is, especially in the West.

And it will be a living monument to the people who worked to establish it that will be long remembered and enjoyed after possibly some monuments that be built from stone or mason in memory of the people, you people who are working on this program.

I have some brochures. The ones that I have here, I will not bother to mention except to leave them with you. They are all of the white water festival, the caverns, fishing and hunting. But some members of your committee might want to look through them.

Senator McCARTHY. We will distribute them to the committee.

Mr. SIONS. And last, I would like to congratulate you and the people who are working, this Congress and this administration and the other people who have the privilege of working on this program.

And I certainly, for the people and the members of the Izaak Walton League of West Virginia and America, want to thank you for this privilege, and also thank you for the personal privilege of appearing before this committee.

Senator McCARTHY. Thank you very much.

Are there any other witnesses who are not listed?

Here is the statement of the National Wildlife Federation to be inserted in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31, 1965.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
Room 324, Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We welcome the invitation and opportunity to comment briefly upon S. 7, a bill "to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in West Virginia" and would appreciate having this letter made a part of the record for the hearings scheduled for April 1, 1965.

The National Wildlife Federation long has supported the concept of providing public outdoor recreation opportunities in suitable locations. It is our information that the general area proposed for incorporation into the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area meets all of the criteria for providing outstanding outdoor recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, hiking,

touring, camping, and general scenic appreciation. We are particularly impressed with recreational opportunities along the fast-flowing streams which constitute the South Branch of the Potomac River and the North Fork. Furthermore, the proposed area is near a large concentration of the Nation's urban population.

It is our understanding that this proposal is precedent setting in that this would be the first national recreation area to be located exclusively within boundaries of a national forest. We believe that these resources offer much in this regard and are hopeful that this area can be established.

It has been the policy of the National Wildlife Federation in respect to other national recreation areas to urge that hunting and fishing be permitted under laws of the States concerned. In accord with this policy, we would recommend that S. 7 contain a provision which would read: "The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia." This would make administration of the area with respect to hunting and fishing in accord with those areas administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and we believe it is important that this section be included in this initial bill.

Thank you for the opportunity of making these observations.

Sincerely,

THOMAS L. KIMBALL,
Executive Director, National Wildlife Federation.

Senator McCARTHY. The record will remain open until next Tuesday for any additional statements or reports to be made a part of the official record.

The committee is adjourned.

(Whereupon at 3:25 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.)

(Additional statements filed for the record are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF HANS MCCOURT, WEBSTER SPRINGS, W. VA.

The proposed national recreation area is in Pendleton and Grant Counties which are a part of the scenic highlands of West Virginia. This highland region of the State has, without doubt, the greatest recreational use potential in the eastern part of the United States. The rugged mountain scenery, the cold mountain streams, the white waters of the turbulent, rushing rivers, the limestone caverns, the great variations in the flora and fauna from the valleys to the higher elevations, the wildlife including the white-tailed deer and the black bear—all these are the things that people are looking for in recreation. Whether it is mountain climbing, trout fishing, spelunking, hunting, camping, picnicking, nature study, or just plain "settin'" and relaxing, this region has it.

The establishment of a national recreation area in the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks area would serve to identify the recreational potential of the highlands region of West Virginia. Spruce Knob, the highest point in West Virginia, and Seneca Rocks are noteworthy attractions. However, within a few hours' drive can be found many other recreation facilities. In the immediate area are the Smoke Hole area, the Seneca Caverns, and the famous trough on the south branch of the Potomac River. Also within a few hours' drive are located Watoga State Park, the scenic Cass Railroad, the Greenbank Observatory, Blackwater Falls State Park, Seneca State Forest, Kumbrow State Forest, Greenbrier State Forest, Cranberry Glades, Lost River State Park, and Holly River State Park.

The location of a national recreation area in this part of West Virginia would be of service to a large segment of the Nation's population. Within a 150-mile radius of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks there lives 27 million people. Not only would such a national recreation area serve as a recreational facility, but its importance in conservation of our lands and water on the headwaters of the Potomac cannot be overlooked. This one factor alone should be sufficient reason for the establishment of national recreation area as provided for in S. 7.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 6, 1965.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
*U.S. Senator, Chairman, Subcommittee on Soil Conservation and Forestry,
Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: The American Automobile Association supports and calls for early enactment of S. 7 by Senators Byrd, Democrat, of West Virginia, and Randolph Democrat, West Virginia, which provides for the establishment of Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

AAA policy, as established in annual convention calls for an expansion of recreational facilities:

"Development of recreation and vacation areas has not kept pace with the requirements of the American people, nor can these regions continue to meet the needs of an expanding population. The AAA believes that Government—State and Federal—must place increasing emphasis on the creation of new recreational travel resources throughout the country."

The development and preservation of Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area will provide almost 100,000 acres of scenic land and water for boating, swimming, fishing, hiking, touring, hunting, camping, picnicking, and general scenic enjoyment.

Within a 350-mile radius are the majority of the great metropolitan areas of the East and Midwest of our country. The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, estimates that within this 350-mile radius reside over 65 million people or one-third of the entire population of the United States.

In 1964, according to the National Park Service, a total of 102,375,100 people visited U.S. national parks and other areas administered by the National Park Service. Of this total, it is estimated that 96 percent visited these national parks and recreation areas by automobile.

The AAA supports the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area because we feel it will help fulfill the need for additional recreational service facilities such as boating, swimming, fishing, hiking, hunting, touring, camping, picnicking, etc.

It is requested that this letter be made a part of the official hearings of your subcommittee.

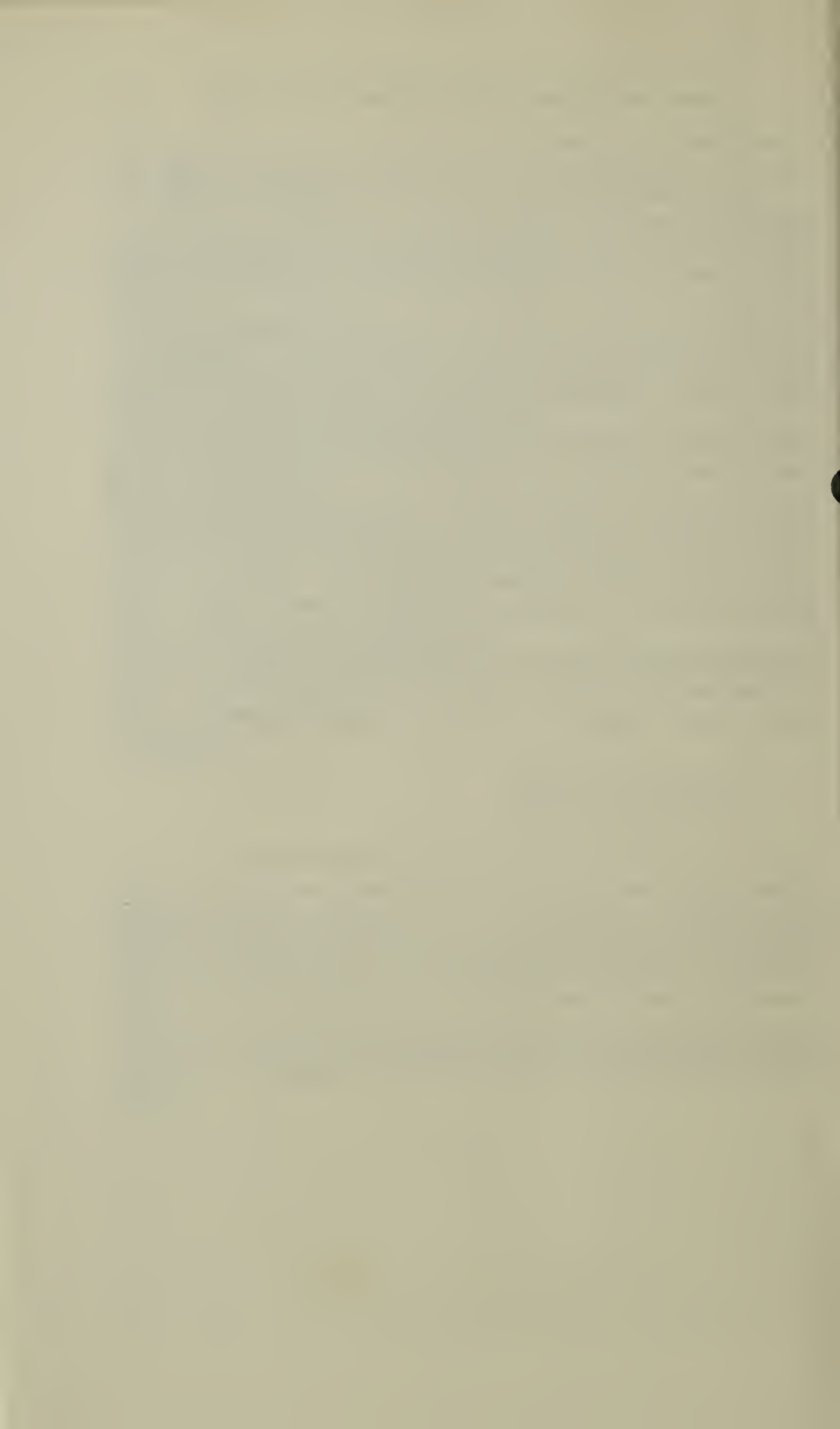
Sincerely,

GEORGE F. KACHLEIN, JR.,
*Executive Vice President,
American Automobile Association.*

STATEMENT OF CARL GAINER, RICHMOND, W. VA.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area will be probably the best natural recreation area available to the fast-growing population of the Maryland-Virginia east coast people. The 57th Legislature of West Virginia recognized the importance of this area in passing SCR Nos. 9 and 10 which I sponsored. SCR No. 9 urges the Federal agencies to establish a "Wild River Area" and SCR No. 10 opposes the construction of any high-level dam on the South Branch of the Potomac River which would flood the Smoke Hole Recreation Area.

The Seneca Rocks, Spruce Knob, and the Smoke Hole have, for many years, been in the top five natural wonders in West Virginia and with the proper development can become the top attraction for our rapidly increasing tourist business.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-207

S. 7

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 7

Jan.	6, 1965	Sen. Byrd, W. Va., introduced S. 7 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
May	12, 1965	Senate subcommittee approved S. 7.
June	30, 1965	Rep. Staggers introduced H. R. 9584 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
July	21, 1965	Senate committee voted to report S. 7.
July	22, 1965	Senate committee reported S. 7 with amendments. S. Report No. 507. Print of bill and report.
July	23, 1965	Senate passed S. 7 as reported.
July	26, 1965	S. 7 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
July	30, 1965	House subcommittee approved H. R. 9584.
Aug.	9, 1965	Rep. Staggers introduced H. R. 10330 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Aug.	11, 1965	House committee voted to report H. R. 10330.
Aug.	31, 1965	House committee reported H. R. 10330 with amendment. H. Report 909. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	7, 1965	House passed S. 7 with amendments (inserting language of H. R. 10330). H. R. 10330 tabled due to passage of S. 7.
Sept.	14, 1965	Senate concurred in House amendments to S. 7
Sept.	28, 1965	Approved: Public Law 89-207.

Hearing: S. Agriculture Committee on S. 7.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-207

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA,
W. VA.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in
W. Va. to provide for public outdoor recreation use.

The area includes, but is not limited to, Spruce Knob,
the Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and will be adminis-
tered as a part of the Monongahela National Forest
whose boundaries are to be enlarged to include the
entire area.

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S. 7

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1965

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (for himself and Mr. RANDOLPH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation
4 use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United
5 States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce
6 Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State
7 of West Virginia.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called
9 the "Secretary") shall—

10 (1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act

1 takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National
2 Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part
3 of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia
4 not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand
5 acres in such unit or units as he may determine, to
6 include but not be limited to Spruce Knob, Smoke
7 Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the
8 drainage of the south branch of the Potomac River; and

9 (2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal
10 Register, together with a map showing the boundaries
11 of the recreation area.

12 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase
13 with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange,
14 condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or other-
15 wise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the
16 boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be
17 needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. Lands,
18 waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West
19 Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be
20 acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

21 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
22 Federal property located within the boundaries of the recrea-
23 tion area may, with the concurrence of the agency having
24 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the

1 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in
2 implementing the purposes of this Act.

3 (c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by ex-
4 change the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal prop-
5 erty within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of
6 such property any federally owned property in the State of
7 West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

8 SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage
9 within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of
10 section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently admin-
11 istrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall in-
12 stitute an accelerated program of development of facilities for
13 outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take
14 advantage of the topography and geographical location of the
15 lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people
16 of the United States.

17 (b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and
18 State authorities and agencies that have programs which
19 will hasten completion of the recreation area and render
20 services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the
21 establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recrea-
22 tion facilities.

23 SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and develop-
24 ment of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agri-

1 culture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations
2 applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judg-
3 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
4 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
5 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
6 management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural
7 resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible
8 with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for
9 which the recreation area is established.

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia and
Mr. RANDOLPH

JANUARY 6, 1965
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

to amend the provisions of the
 Constitution of the State of
 Tennessee relating to the
 powers of the Governor

and to amend the provisions of the
 Constitution of the State of
 Tennessee relating to the
 powers of the Governor

and to amend the provisions of the
 Constitution of the State of
 Tennessee relating to the
 powers of the Governor

May 12, 1965

11. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Rep. Fountain announced that the H. and S. Subcommittees on Intergovernmental Relations will jointly hold hearings May 25, 26, and 27 to review and evaluate the performance of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. pp. 9925-6
12. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Nedzi commended the foreign aid program and inserted a summary explaining "the criteria and goals of the highly selective and efficient economic aid program proposed for 1966." pp. 9926-8
13. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received from GAO an audit report of the Virgin Islands Corporation for fiscal year 1964 (H. Doc. 171). p. 9936
14. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Wydler was elected a member of the Government Operations Committee. p. 9909

SENATE

15. FLOOD CONTROL. A subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendment S. 99, to include under the benefits of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act areas which include structures of 12,500 acre-feet (now 5,000 acre feet) of flood water detention capacity; and S. 199, to permit cost of utility relocations under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to be borne by the Federal Government if the local organization is financially unable to bear such cost. p. D385
16. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendment S. 1689, to permit the hiring or rental of private property by the Forest Service from its employees at isolated locations, and without amendment H. R. 6691, to validate certain over-payments made by the Forest Service to Southwestern Indian firefighter crews from N. Mex and Ariz. p. D385
17. WATER UTILIZATION. Received a Washington State Legislature resolution urging Congress "to provide funds so that the construction of the third powerhouse at Grand Coulee can be commenced." p. 9941
Received a Minnesota State Legislature resolution urging that Congress "provide for development of the Wild Rice River watershed and for construction of a dam on the Wild Rice River." pp. 9941-2
18. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received a Vermont State Legislature resolution urging Congress "to appropriate necessary funds to maintain the technical services of the Soil Conservation Service." p. 9942
19. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. McGovern inserted several editorials discussing the establishment of State-Federal development commissions in States under the proposed Public Works and Regional Development Act of 1965. pp. 9968-9
20. EDUCATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted a university newspaper article expressing support of his bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces. pp. 9962-3
21. NATIONAL PARKS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendment S. 7, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va. p. D385

22. EXPORT CONTROL. Sen. Muskie announced that the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee will begin hearings on Mon., May 24, on S. 948, to amend section 2 of the Export Control Act of 1949. p. 9952
23. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits inserted a statement, "Northeast States Sell \$372 Million Yearly to Puerto Rico; Commonwealth Buys More From United States Than 17 European Nations Combined." p. 9965
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Senators Mondale and Cooper paid tribute to the Rural Electrification Administration on its 30th anniversary. pp. 9965-6, 9967
25. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Metcalf inserted an address by the executive director of the American Institute of Planners, "Comprehensive Countywide Planning: A Voice in Public Land Management." pp. 9966-7
26. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. McGovern inserted a statement of "some agricultural statistics and an interpretation of their meaning" from a S. Dak. Chamber of Commerce which states "the present inequitable farm parity program is crushing the economy of the rural area." pp. 9971-2
27. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Hart commended the school lunch program and inserted his testimony before the agricultural appropriations subcommittee on this subject. pp. 994-5
28. FARM LABOR. Sen. Holland stated "the situation is not growing better in the field of agricultural labor as it affects perishable crops, particularly fruits, berries, and vegetables," and inserted numerous articles and letters supporting this statement. pp. 10013-38

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. BUDGET. Rep. Evins inserted an article, "Fine Economy, Cost Cuts Are Trimming 1965 Deficit." p. A2331
Rep. Sweeney inserted an article, "Economy More Robust Than Ever." p. A2338
30. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Reps. Cooley, Bandstra, and Schmidhauser commending REA programs. pp. A2336, A2339, A2356-7
Rep. Hansen inserted a statement which "discusses in detail" the reason why a proposed rate increase by the Bonneville Power Co. "would injure the economy of the Northwest." p. A2348
31. NATIONAL PARK. Rep. Pool inserted an article, "Potential for a National Park-- The Guadalupe." pp. A2336-7
32. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Callan describing the uses of soil surveys, the growing importance of multiple land use, and inserting an article opposing proposed reduction in SCS appropriations. pp. A2349-50, A2353, A2353
33. IMPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Whitener stating that "My constituents are alarmed over the increase in the importation of manmade fibers", and inserting an article which states that such imports hit a peak in February. p. A2363

H. R. 9584

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 1, 1917.

Mr. [Name] introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on [Committee Name].

A BILL

to [Title of Bill]

1. [Text of Section 1]

2. [Text of Section 2]

3. [Text of Section 3]

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9584

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1965

MR. STAGGERS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation
4 use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United
5 States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce
6 Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State
7 of West Virginia.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called
9 the "Secretary") shall—

10 (1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act

1 takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National
2 Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part
3 of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia
4 not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand
5 acres in such unit or units as he may determine, to
6 include but not be limited to Spruce Knob, Smoke
7 Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the
8 drainage of the south branch of the Potomac River; and

9 (2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal
10 Register, together with a map showing the boundaries
11 of the recreation area.

12 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase
13 with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange,
14 condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or other-
15 wise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the
16 boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be
17 needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. Lands,
18 waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West
19 Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be
20 acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

21 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
22 Federal property located within the boundaries of the recrea-
23 tion area may, with the concurrence of the agency having
24 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the

1 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in
2 implementing the purposes of this Act.

3 (c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by ex-
4 change the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal prop-
5 erty within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of
6 such property any federally owned property in the State of
7 West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

8 SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage
9 within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of
10 section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently admin-
11 istrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall in-
12 stitute an accelerated program of development of facilities for
13 outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take
14 advantage of the topography and geographical location of the
15 lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people
16 of the United States.

17 (b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and
18 State authorities and agencies that have programs which
19 will hasten completion of the recreation area and render
20 services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the
21 establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recrea-
22 tion facilities.

23 SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and develop-
24 ment of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agri-

1 culture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations
2 applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judg-
3 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
4 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
5 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
6 management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural
7 resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible
8 with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for
9 which the recreation area is established.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 9584

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STAGGERS

JUNE 30, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 22, 1965
For actions of July 21, 1965
89th-1st; No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report following bills: rural water facilities; diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster; implementation of
Continued page 4

HOUSE

1. **POVERTY.** Continued debate on H. R. 8283, to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (pp. 16947-96). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Reid to provide public access to information relating to community action programs (pp. 16991-2).
2. **LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8775. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16945-7, 17136-9
3. **DISASTER RELIEF.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 408, to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters (H. Rept. 632). p. 17052

4. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6646, with amendment, to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to States and political subdivisions, and H. R. 5984, with amendment, to amend Secs. 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes with respect to certain lands granted to the States. p. D682
5. HEALTH. At the request of Rep. Mills, consent was granted to the managers on the part of the House to file a conference report on H. R. 6675, the medicare bill, by midnight Mon., July 26. Rep. Mills inserted a summary of the major decisions of the conference committee. pp. 16941-4
6. EDUCATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 8310, the Educational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965. pp. 16944-5
7. POTATOES. Rep. Monagan called the recent rise in the price of potatoes "a national scandal," and stated that it "clearly indicates the need for careful scrutiny of the program of the potato producers." pp. 17037-8
8. CORN; FOREIGN AID. Rep. Halpern stated that a GAO report reveals "that almost half of the 186,000 tons of corn given by the United States to the United Arab Republic, in 1961, ostensibly for distribution to the needy, was sold by Nasser's government," and called on the President to "suspend any portion of the \$37.5 million remaining under the agricultural assistance program to Egypt." p. 17043
9. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. Conyers commended this Departments food stamp program as providing better diets for the people who participate and bringing economic benefits to entire communities. pp. 17050-1
10. POULTRY. Rep. Walker, Miss., inserted his statement critical of "the attitude taken by the USDA and the ARA toward putting Federal money into a poultry complex to the tune of \$2,720,000 in Newcastle, Pa., when the poultry industry in the Nation is in such a depressed condition." pp. 17043-4

SENATE

11. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report): With amendment ~~S. 1766, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to public agencies and nonprofit corporations for the development of water systems serving rural areas,~~ and S. 7, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va.; ~~and without amendment H. R. 5508, the Department's administrative omnibus bill;~~ H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965; S. 1270, to extend for 2 years the exemption of green peanuts from marketing quotas; S. 1271, to extend for 2 years provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments; and S. 2294, to extend for 1 additional year the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. p. D679
12. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved plans for works of improvement on the following watershed projects: Cottonwood Creek, Nebr.; Lakin, Kans.; Mills Creek, Fla.; Mitchell Swamp-Pleasant Meadow Branch, S. C.; Standing Pine Creek, Miss.; Turkey Creek, Iowa; and Willis River, Va. p. D679

July 22 1965

10. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported: ~~With amendments S. 1766, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to public agencies and nonprofit corporations for the development of water systems serving rural areas (S. Rept. 500); with amendments S. 7, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Recreation Area, W. Va. (S. Rept. 507); with amendment S. 1271, to extend for 2 years provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments (S. Rept. 503); without amendment S. 1270, to extend for 2 years the exemption of green peanuts from marketing quotas (S. Rept. 504); without amendment S. 2294, to extend for 1 additional year the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 505); without amendment H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965 (S. Rept. 502); and without amendment H. R. 5508, the Department's administrative omnibus bill (S. Rept. 506). p. 17223~~
11. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed as reported S. 1861, the proposed Disaster Relief Act of 1965 (pp. 17204-17). As passed the bill makes the following provisions: Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to readjust the schedules for payment of principal and interest on REA loans to borrowers suffering property damage in disaster areas, and to extend the maturity dates of such loans up to forty years from the dates of such loans. Authorizes Farmers Home Administration emergency loans up to \$30,000, if such loan is for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of property damaged or destroyed as the result of a major disaster, without regard to whether the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the required financial assistance can be met by private, cooperative, or other responsible sources. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to farmers whose farmlands or livestock have been damaged as the result of a major disaster; such grants shall not exceed two-thirds of the cost, or \$10,000 to any farmer. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to associations for the acquisition, construction, improvement, or extension of waste disposal systems and other public facilities providing for community services in rural areas damaged by a disaster; the Secretary is also authorized to make construction grants not to exceed 50 per centum of the cost of waste disposal systems, water systems, and other public facilities providing for community services in these areas. Authorizes to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to repair, restore, or reconstruct any project completed or under construction for flood control, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment, water treatment, or watershed development which has been damaged as the result of a major disaster.
12. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1190, to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to the State of Alaska for the use and benefit of the Univ. of Alaska. p. 17172
Passed as reported S. 1413, to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Confederated Tribes of Colville Indians located in Wash. State and the individual members thereof. pp. 17167-71
13. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 237, to reauthorize the initial stage of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project. S. 34, a similar bill, was indefinitely postponed. H. R. 237 will now be sent to the President. pp. 17218-22

14. REGULATORY PRACTICES. Received from GAO a report on "need to strengthen regulatory practices and study certain trading activities relating to commodity futures markets, Commodity Exchange Authority." p. 17223
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Thurmond inserted several articles claiming that "political coercion" is being employed on Members of Congress who represent States which have farming interests. pp. 17244-5

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FARM LABOR. Rep. Talcott inserted an article, "Braceros Formed A Free Peace Corps", critical of the farm labor program. p. A3967
17. PURCHASING. Rep. Gubser inserted an article criticizing procurement practices, and stating a change in the "attitude of many Government agencies towards commercial products is long overdue." p. A3968
18. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell discussing Labor's interest in conservation and inserting Walter Reuther's address, "Enhancing Our Living Environment." pp. A3971-3
19. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Rep. Multer inserted Treasury Secretary Fowler's address concerning "recent attempts to secure improvements in international monetary arrangements, and the related importance of maintaining a stable dollar to insure world liquidity." pp. A3985-8
20. WHEAT; BREAD TAX. Rep. Greigg inserted an article which denounces the false issue of "bread tax" in reference to the farm program. p. A3988
21. RECLAMATION; WILDERNESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen/^(Idaho)stating that "much has been said for wilderness areas and wild rivers programs....."; and overlooking the "wonderful job done by our Bureau of Reclamation and other water resource agencies over the years." p. A3989
22. FARM PROGRAM; PLATFORM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Brock commending and inserting the text of the Young Republican's national platform, including a section on agriculture. pp. A3991-2
23. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen/^(Idaho)favoring adoption of the metric system of weights and measures and inserting an editorial on this subject. pp. A3993-4
24. POTATOES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen, Idaho, emphasizing that "Idaho will play second fiddle to no one" in the production of potatoes and inserting several items commenting on alleged "derogatory" statements by Arthur Godfrey about Idaho potatoes. pp. A3997-8
25. WOOL; COTTON. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley commending this Department's development of cotton and wool materials with new convenience properties. p. A4007
26. ECONOMICS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer inserting an article and stating that it discusses the differences between the current economic situation and that of 1929, and points out why there will not be another economic disaster such as occurred that year. p. A4014

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION
AREA

JULY 22, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 7]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7) to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill (as amended) do pass.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

The area would consist of about 100,000 acres within and adjacent to, and which would be part of, the Monongahela National Forest. It would include Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks.

The Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands within the area, provide outdoor recreation facilities, and administer the area in accordance with the laws applicable to national forests so as best to provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits, (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment, and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as is compatible with recreational purposes.

The area is one of scenic beauty and high recreational value. Scenic attractions include mountains, valleys, caverns, and spectacular rock outcrops. Recreational possibilities include scenic drives, camping and picnicking, white water canoeing, hiking, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, cave exploring, and winter sports. Twenty-seven million people live within 150 miles of it, and 60

million people live within 300 miles. It is an area of high unemployment, economically depressed, and part of Appalachia. The Forest Service estimates that by 1970 annual use of the area will amount to 1 million visitor-days and will bring \$6.5 to \$10 million to the area. Thirty-nine percent of the lands are now in Government ownership.

COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

The committee's Subcommittee on Soil Conservation and Forestry held hearings in April on this bill, and the hearings have been printed. All witnesses favored enactment. Witnesses included the bill's sponsors, the Forest Service, the Governor and other officials of West Virginia, local residents, the Izaak Walton League, the National Wildlife Federation, and the American Automobile Association. Following the hearings and favorable report by the subcommittee, the committee considered the bill and raised several questions which were submitted to the Department of Agriculture and answered as follows:

Question. How many of the acres to be acquired are outside the forest boundaries, as of January 1, 1965?

Answer. 4,000 acres are outside the present Monongahela National Forest boundary.

Proposed acquisitions: Fee simple, 500 acres.

Scenic or conservation easements for most of remaining 3,500 acres.

The land and water conservation fund is not now available to acquire these needed lands and easements, but provisions contained in Department's recommended amendment would extend such authority to them.

Question. How much is total cost of project? Acquisition-development.

Answer. The projected costs are as follows:

Acquisition costs:

1st 5 years.....	\$1, 200, 000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years.....	2, 300, 000
Total.....	<u>3, 500, 000</u>

Development costs:

1st 5 years.....	8, 450, 000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years.....	7, 830, 000
Total.....	<u>16, 280, 000</u>

Combined acquisition and development costs:

1st 5 years.....	9, 650, 000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years.....	10, 130, 000
Total.....	<u>19, 780, 000</u>

[In acres]

	Inside forest boundary	Outside forest boundary
Gross area.....	96,000	4,000
Present Federal land.....	40,000	0
Non-Federal land.....	56,000	4,000
To be acquired in fee and easements: ¹		
1st 5 years.....	11,000	4,000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years.....	30,000	0

¹ Estimated to be 60 percent in fee and 40 percent in easements. Sites with high recreation potential would be acquired in fee. Scenic or conservation easements would be used to extent feasible to facilitate private ownership, management, and utilization of resources and lands compatible with the purposes of the national recreation area. Such instruments would be employed to maintain scenic strips along roads and trails, continue present uses such as farming and grazing, harmonize production and harvesting of timber, use of private lands for public commercial services, and to obtain public hunting and fishing rights.

Development during the 1st 5 years would consist of providing sufficient basic recreation facilities and principal scenic access roads within the national recreation area to accommodate 1,000,000 visitors annually. Subsequent facilities would be provided to meet the demands of increasing visitations estimated to reach a capacity of 5,000,000 annually prior to the year 2000.

Question. How does this relate to Appalachia bill? To what extent can Appalachia funds be used?

Answer. The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area would complement the Appalachia program by providing recreation opportunities and facilities. The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 provides for various activities in the Appalachian region but contains no authority for the establishment and development of national recreation areas. Appalachia funds are not available for carrying out the purposes of S.7.

Question. Relation of land and water conservation fund bill to this measure. Could it be established under that act?

Answer. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 does not contain authority for the establishment of national recreation areas. It establishes the land and water conservation fund. Moneys in this fund may be appropriated for use in part for the acquisition of lands for certain Federal purposes. The fund is available for these purposes only when it is appropriated under regular appropriation procedure. Lands which may be acquired with such appropriations include those within the boundaries of national forests as they existed on January 1, 1965. They must be primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes. Lands within a national recreation area would meet this qualification. In order to make appropriations from the land and water conservation fund available for the acquisition of the needed lands and scenic easements within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area which are outside the present boundaries of the national forest the Department of Agriculture recommended an amendment to section 3(a) of S. 7. This amendment is set forth on page 4 of the Department's report of March 26, 1965.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

(1) The Department of Agriculture recommended that since the boundaries of the proposed area have been determined, and are shown on a map in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, the bill could be made more definite by describing the area by reference to the map, instead of leaving its determination to the Secretary. The committee has recommended adoption of this amendment.

(2) The Departments of Agriculture and Interior recommended that to facilitate acquisition of lands within the area, appropriations from the land and water conservation fund be made available to acquire lands within the entire area. They are now available to acquire lands within the national forest boundaries, and most of the area is within those boundaries. The land and water conservation fund was established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, approved September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897). It is made up of recreation user fees, surplus property sale proceeds, and motor boat fuel taxes. Money in the fund is available only pursuant to appropriation act; and unless otherwise provided appropriations are allocated 60 percent for State purposes and 40 percent for Federal purposes. Under section 6 moneys appropriated for Federal purposes may be used for acquisition of various groups of lands, on of which is "areas of national forests as the boundaries of those forests exist on the effective date of this Act * * *." Since the effective date was January 1, 1965, the act authorizes use of the fund for acquisition of lands for the proposed recreation area which were within the forest boundaries on that date. The committee, in accordance with the Departments' suggestion, has recommended an amendment to permit the fund to be used in acquiring the 4,000 acres of the proposed recreation area which were outside the forest boundaries on that date.

(3) The Departments of Agriculture and Interior also recommended that provision be made to permit development of mineral and other nonrenewable natural resources as well as "renewable" natural resources. In accordance with this suggestion, the committee has recommended an amendment striking out the provision which would have limited development to "renewable" resources.

(4) The Izaak Walton League of America and the National Wildlife Federation submitted generally similar amendments requiring the Secretary to permit hunting and fishing in the area in accordance with State law, but authorizing him to prohibit hunting at particular times and places for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. They stated that their purpose was to apply the same rule as is applicable to similar recreation areas administered by the National Park Service. The committee has therefore recommended such an amendment in language identical to that contained in section 5(b) of Public Law 88-492 establishing the Ozark National Scenic Riverways Area. This language has served as the model for subsequent bills prepared by the Department of the Interior. The Forest Service advises that it would follow this rule in any event, and it has no objection to the amendment.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The Departments of Agriculture and Interior recommended enactment with amendments. In his message of February 8, 1965, on natural beauty of our country, the President stated that he proposed to use the land and water conservation fund to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area and other enumerated recreation areas. The reports of the Departments are attached. Their amendments were adopted by the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1965.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of January 21, 1965, for a report on S. 7, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia and for other purposes.

We recommend that S. 7 be enacted with the amendment suggested herein.

S. 7 would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the lands to be included therein by the people of the United States. As soon as practicable after passage of the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would designate the lands to comprise this recreation area and would publish notice of such designation, together with a map, in the Federal Register. The national recreation area would include, but not be limited to, such features as Spruce Knob, the Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks. It would comprise lands currently within and adjacent to the Monongahela National Forest. When so designated, it would be administered as a part of the Monongahela National Forest and the boundaries of the forest would be enlarged to include the entire area. The national recreation area would be situated primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River. A maximum of 100,000 acres could be included in the designated area.

The bill would direct the acquisition of lands within the designated area determined by the Secretary to be needed or desirable for the purposes of the bill. It would direct the Secretary to institute an accelerated program of development facilities for outdoor recreation to meet the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States. It would authorize the Secretary to cooperate with Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which might hasten completion of the recreation area or for the purpose of assisting in the evaluation and effectuation of the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities. The national recreation area would be administered, protected, and developed in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of scenic, scientific and other values, and management, utilization, and disposal of other renewable natural resources to the extent that such management will promote or is compatible with the basic purposes of the national recreation area.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area would be located in the upper reaches of the Potomac River—principally in the watershed of the South Branch of the Potomac River above Petersburg, W. Va., including the North Fork of the South Branch. It would include Spruce Knob, the highest peak in West Virginia with an elevation of 4,860 feet and contiguous Spruce Mountain, Seneca Creek, large segments of the sidewalls and ridges of the South Branch of the Potomac and North Fork of South Branch above Royal Glen, the Smoke Holes area, North Mountain, Cave Mountain, Seneca Rocks, and other recreational, geologic, historic, and topographic features. It would be in Grant and Pendleton Counties, within and immediately adjoining the Monongahela National Forest.

About 40 percent of the lands within this area are national forest lands acquired under the Weeks law of March 1, 1911; some 60 percent are privately owned. Approximately 82 percent of the total area is forested, about 4 percent is cleared bottom land, and about 13 percent is other cleared lands—mainly in ridgetop and hillside farms; some abandoned and some still utilized.

The proposed national recreation area is easily accessible to a substantial part of the Nation's population. It is within a few hours' drive of over 6 million people, largely urban. Within 30 years, it is estimated that immediately tributary population will exceed 10 million people—predominantly city dwellers. Urban complexes of Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore are within easy travel distance for weekend recreation, as are other cities and towns in southwest Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, Virginia, and western Maryland.

Recreation resources include the fast-flowing, clear streams of the South Branch of the Potomac and tributary North Fork, which offer white water canoeing and excellent fishing; the high mountain country around Spruce Knob and Spruce Mountain, with beautiful and extensive scenic views; the highly scenic sidewalls of the two main streams; the long vistas of North Mountain, Cave Mountain, and other of the high ridges in the area of hiking, touring, and hunting; abundant wildlife with a capacity for increase; interesting and impressive geologic formations, such as the spires of Seneca Rocks, rising 1,000 feet above the valley floor, and Blue Rock, Castle Rock, Eagle Rock; caverns and caves, including the intriguing Smoke Holes and Seneca Caverns; and extensive opportunities for camping, picnicking, hiking, touring, rock hounding, and general scenic enjoyment. A high-level scenic highway for which surveys and construction plans are now underway by the Bureau of Public Roads, the State of West Virginia, and this Department will make these resources more accessible and will add to the opportunities to enjoy their scenic and recreation values. It will parallel the westerly edge of the area for about 20 miles. Scenery is outstanding, climate good, and historic sites date from Indian use and the Revolutionary War.

There is a possibility that there will be recommended as a part of the Potomac River water development and control facilities a dam at Royal Glen on the South Branch of the Potomac River just below its confluence with the North Fork of the South Branch. If and when built, such dam would create a reservoir extending up both the South Branch and North Fork of the South Branch for several miles. This reservoir would create a 2,800-acre lake which would become an integral part of the overall recreation complex.

Other resources of the proposed national recreation area include water and watersheds, timber, wildlife, some livestock grazing, and minerals. Location of the area in the headwaters of the Potomac makes it of high importance from a watershed standpoint. Soils in the South Branch drainage particularly are thin and topography is extremely rough, so that conservative and sound land management is essential to build up and protect watershed capacities. About 82 percent of the area is forested. While these lands are not of exceptional quality for timber production, they are capable, under good forest management techniques, of producing sustained crops of usable forest products which can contribute substantially to the economic resources of the tributary area.

Production and the taking of wildlife through fishing and hunting is an important function of these lands. They are high-quality habitat for deer, turkey, small game, and fish. Wildlife production can be enhanced by multiple-use management, including planwise harvesting of timber and the conversion of nonproductive areas and clearings to game habitat and game food patches. Much of the private land now is grazed by livestock. National forest lands are not grazed, except for two developed and maintained pastures in the vicinity of Spruce Knob. Known minerals include some low-grade iron ore in the South Fork of the Potomac drainage and limestone deposits in both the South Fork and the upper North Fork drainage. Most of the lands are under lease for gas exploration, but there is no oil or gas production to date.

Development and utilization of these resources is compatible and can be harmonized with use of the area for recreational purposes under multiple-use management programs carried out on national forest lands. The contributions of these resources to the economy of the counties concerned should be continued and increased.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks area is well suited for designation and development as a national recreation area. To fully realize the benefits the area can provide there will need to be additional consolidation of national forest lands and there will need to be accelerated development of facilities for outdoor recreation. If this is done, there will result large and continuing increases in public use. To accommodate these users and to service their needs, there will have to be developed privately owned facilities in substantial quantity.

A national recreation area as proposed, therefore, would not only provide greatly increased public outdoor recreation opportunities in an area accessible to large centers of population, but also would materially advance the local economy. The counties involved are in areas of continued and substantial unemployment and a relatively low rate of economic activity. A national recreation area will benefit this situation, both immediately and in the long run, through: (a) The inflow of funds for accelerated development and intensified administration, and (b) the upbuilding of a permanent economic base oriented heavily to outdoor recreation but including also utilization of timber, minerals, and other resources.

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund ap-

propriations, we recommend that S. 7 be amended by adding the following sentence in line 17 on page 2 after the first sentence in section 3(a):

"For the purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965."

We also recommend that in line 6, page 4, the word "renewable" be deleted. This will make it clear that the development of mineral resources in the area could also be permitted.

The boundaries of the area that we propose for designation are presently known and shown on a map on file in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service. We therefore recommend that these boundaries be definitely referred to in the bill by the following amendment:

Page 2, delete all in lines 4 through 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled 'Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area,' dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and"

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the enactment of this proposed legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE FREEMAN.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1965.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 7, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be enacted, with the amendments recommended herein.

The bill provides for establishment of an area of not more than 100,000 acres of land in West Virginia within and adjacent to the present boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest as the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. The area will include such unit or units as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, including but not limited to Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks.

We believe that the establishment of the proposed national recreation area is justified because of its geographic location, accessibility to large segments of our population, and outstanding recreation resources. The area meets the criteria for national recreation areas, set forth in Policy Circular No. 1, issued by the Recreation Advisory Council on March 26, 1963. The National Park Service of this De-

partment, in its March 1961 report on West Virginia's recreation resources, identified the outstanding scenic, geologic, and recreation values of the area and recommended its establishment as a national recreation area. The report by the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, 1964 also specifically recommended the establishment of the area as a national recreation area.

Approximately 40 percent of the proposed recreation area is situated within the Monongahela National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests to provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources to promote the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

Significantly, the highest point in West Virginia, Spruce Knob, is located in the area. The mountains in this region have steep slopes, sheer cliffs, and large rock formations that rise spectacularly from the valley floor and mountainsides. Impressive geological exposures, limestone caverns, alpine-type high meadows, picturesque valleys, and an abundance of water in the form of clear mountain streams and large springs are a part of the natural scene. All of these features make the area ideally suited for outdoor recreation activities—camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, winter sports, canoeing, rock climbing, and the enjoyment of scenic and natural historic values.

The proposed national recreation area is located primarily in the watershed of the South Branch of the Potomac River. This branch of the Potomac and its tributaries offer white water canoeing and excellent fishing; the high mountain country around Spruce Knob and Spruce Mountain, North Mountain, Cave Mountain, and other high ridges provide scenic vistas and varied opportunities for public recreation. Interesting and impressive geologic formations such as the spires of Seneca Rocks, Blue Rock, Eagle Rock, the Smoke Holes, Seneca Caverns, and other caverns and caves illustrate the power of earth-shaping forces and provide an inspiring backdrop for camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and mountain climbing.

The Corps of Engineers has proposed the construction of a Royal Glen Dam on the South Branch of the Potomac which would create a 2,800-acre reservoir. This reservoir would cover about one-half of the Smoke Holes, an outstanding stretch of wild river particularly attractive to white water canoeists. In his February 8 message on natural beauty the President asked the Secretary of the Interior to review the Potomac River Basin development plan now under review by the Chief of Army Engineers.

Hunting and fishing are important uses of the area. The river and streams are famous for their trout and bass and the land is high-quality habitat for deer, turkey, and small game. Forest game habitat improvement work is carried on in the Spruce Knob area under the Federal aid in wildlife restoration program, which is administered by the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Federal aid funds have been used by the State to develop game habitat for deer and turkey. The work consists primarily of game clearings, plantings of grain, grass and legumes, waterhold development, and improvement of hunter access roads and trails.

The State department of natural resources also has participated in the construction of Spruce Knob Lake within the Monongahela National Forest. The lake has a surface area of 27 acres and cost about \$27,000. The State stocks the lake annually with legal-size rainbow trout which provide a very popular sport fishery.

Because of its location in the heart of the Allegheny Mountains, proximity to large population masses, and outstanding recreation resources, this area will provide excellent recreation opportunities, particularly for the residents of Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. More than 30 million people, most of whom reside in urban areas, live within a 250-mile radius.

We recommend the following amendments of the bill:

1. On page 2, line 17, insert after the sentence ending on that line the following sentence:

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965."

This amendment will enable all of the lands, waters, or interests therein acquired for the national recreation area to be financed from moneys appropriated from the land and water conservation fund.

2. On page 4, line 6, delete the word "renewable".

This amendment will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to permit mineral development within the recreation area, in the event he wishes to do so.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that the enactment of this bill, if amended as suggested in this report and in the report of the Department of Agriculture, would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, JR.,
Under Secretary of the Interior.



S. 7

[Report No. 507]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1965

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (for himself and Mr. RANDOLPH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 22, 1965

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation
4 use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United
5 States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce
6 Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State
7 of West Virginia.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called
9 the "Secretary") shall—

10 (1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act

1 takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National
2 Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part
3 of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia
4 not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand
5 acres in such unit or units as he may determine, to
6 include but not be limited to Spruce Knob, Smoke
7 Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the
8 drainage of the south branch of the Potomac River
9 comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke
10 Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the
11 drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the
12 boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map
13 entitled "*Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National*
14 *Recreation Area*", dated March 1965, which is on file
15 and available for public inspection in the office of the
16 Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

17 (2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal
18 Register, together with a map showing the boundaries
19 of the recreation area.

20 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase
21 with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange,
22 condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or other-
23 wise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the
24 boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be
25 needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. *For the*

1 *purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78*
2 *Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National*
3 *Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2*
4 *of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries*
5 *of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or inter-*
6 *ests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any*
7 *political subdivision of that State may be acquired only*
8 *with the concurrence of such owner.*

9 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
10 Federal property located within the boundaries of the recrea-
11 tion area may, with the concurrence of the agency having
12 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the
13 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in
14 implementing the purposes of this Act.

15 (c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by ex-
16 change the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal prop-
17 erty within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of
18 such property any federally owned property in the State of
19 West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

20 SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage
21 within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of
22 section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently admin-
23 istrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall in-
24 stitute an accelerated program of development of facilities for
25 outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take

1 advantage of the topography and geographical location of the
2 lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people
3 of the United States.

4 (b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and
5 State authorities and agencies that have programs which
6 will hasten completion of the recreation area and render
7 services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the
8 establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recrea-
9 tion facilities.

10 SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and develop-
11 ment of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agri-
12 culture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations
13 applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judg-
14 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
15 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
16 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
17 management, utilization, and disposal of ~~renewable~~ natural
18 resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible
19 with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for
20 which the recreation area is established.

21 *SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing*
22 *on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce*
23 *Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accord-*
24 *ance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary*
25 *may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no*

1 *hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, ad-*
2 *ministration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue*
3 *regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural*
4 *Resources of the State of West Virginia.*

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 7

[Report No. 507]

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia and
Mr. RANDOLPH

JANUARY 6, 1965
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 22, 1965
Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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Issued July 26, 1965
For actions of July 23, 1965
89th-1st; No. 134

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate passed: Rural water facilities bill. Bill to permit diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. Extension of International Wheat Agreement. USDA administrative omnibus bill. Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks recreation area bill. Tobacco allotment lease bill. House received conference report on housing bill. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized cotton provisions of House farm bill.

SENATE

1. LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1766, which includes provisions as follows:
Replaces the present \$500,000 limit on direct loans and the \$1 million limit on insured loans by the Farmers Home Administration to associations with a \$4 million limit on loans and grants to any association for soil conservation, changes in land use, water use and control, drainage, and recreation. Authorizes grants of up to \$25 million per fiscal year to associations to finance water facilities serving rural areas. Authorizes grants of up to \$5 million per fiscal year for assistance in preparation of comprehensive plans for development of water systems in rural areas. Increases the limit on FHA-insured real estate loans in any one year from \$200 million to \$450 million. Increases the amount of loans made from the FHA insurance fund which the Secretary can hold at any one time for future sale from \$25 million to \$50 million. pp. 17365-7

2. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS; OMNIBUS BILL. Passed without amendment H. R. 5508, to facilitate the work of this Department (pp. 17372-3). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 35 for provisions of the bill.
3. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment H. R. 8620, to permit farmers in disaster areas to comply with the technical requirements of acreage reduction agreements, if floods or other natural disasters prevent them from planting cotton, wheat, and feed grains, and thus to be eligible for the benefits to which they are entitled under such agreements (p. 17371). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. NATIONAL PARK. Passed without amendment H. R. 903, to enlarge the boundaries of the Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., to include additional lands (p. 17365). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. TOBACCO. Passed as reported S. 1271, to authorize for two additional years (1966 and 1967 crop years) the transfer, by lease, of tobacco acreage allotments from one farm to another within the same county. pp. 17371-2
6. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment S. 1270, to extend for two additional years (1966 and 1967 crop years) the present exemption of peanuts for boiling from marketing quotas. p. 17372
7. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. 2294, to extend the operation of the International Wheat Agreement Act until July 31, 1966. p. 17372
8. FORESTRY; RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 7, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va., from lands within and adjacent to the Monongahela National Forest. pp. 17373-6
9. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. 1588, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development of high-speed ground transportation. pp. 17363, 17404-9
Sen. Douglas commended the reappointment of Adm. John Harllee as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission as reassurance "that the Commission will continue to investigate this complicated question of freight rate differentials and their adverse effects upon American exports." p. 17390
10. COTTON. Sen. Williams, Del., reviewed and criticized the cotton provisions of H. R. 9715, the Cooley cotton bill; pp. 17376-7
11. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized the donation of corn under Public Law 480 to the United Arab Republic as "another glaring waste under our AID program." pp. 17391-2
12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller expressed his views on the current farm situation and reviewed certain "defects" in the administration farm program. pp. 17392-4
13. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. Sens. Clark, Church, Ribicoff, Boggs, Miller, and Pearson were appointed members of the White House Committee on International Cooperation. p. 17383
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 26. p. 17411

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 506), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to make several relatively minor changes in the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Agriculture. Each section of the bill deals with a separate administrative action and each section is explained in detail in the summary and justification accompanying the executive communication, which appears later in this report.

SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill, which was requested by the Department of Agriculture, makes a number of changes in laws relating to the administration of that Department. It would—

1. Authorize the Department to erect structures on land not owned by the Government if it has the right to use the land for the estimated life of, or need for, the structures and the right to remove the structures thereafter; and authorize the Department to lease lands for such purposes;

2. Authorize grants for research to State agricultural experiment stations and others to implement the programs of the Department (thereby expanding the existing authority for basic research grants and extending it to applied research; existing authority, Public Law 85-934, is restricted to grants to nonprofit institutions of higher learning or where primary purpose is research);

3. Authorize the Department to purchase insurance coverage on its vehicles in foreign countries (thereby extending authority now applicable to the Foreign Agricultural Service, and providing protection for the employees operating such vehicles);

4. Authorize assignment of agricultural attachés and related personnel for duty in the continental United States, without regard to the civil service laws and without reduction in grade for not more than 3 years;

5. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to release for other purposes funds set aside for agricultural market development under section 104(a) of Public Law 480, where 5 percent of the proceeds is larger than the amount needed for the market development program;

6. Permit employees of the Department, while temporarily involved in a transfer to a State activity under the act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 934), to preserve their health benefits in the same manner as benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Group Life Insurance Act are retained;

7. Permit advances to the Department's working capital fund by agencies of the Department for whom central services are furnished through use of the fund;

8. Authorize the Department of Agriculture to make appropriate adjustments between funds available to any agency of the Department where more than one fund is available for the same purpose; and

9. Repeal of a provision prohibiting, except in specified cases, the shipment of grain from public grain warehouses to other warehouse without cancellation of warehouse receipts (to avoid conflict with other laws regulating warehousemen).

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, W. VA.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 490, Senate bill 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 7) to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments on page 2, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand acres in such unit or units as he may determine, to include but not be limited to Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the drainage of the south branch of the Potomac River" and in lieu thereof to insert "comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled 'Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area', dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture"; in line 25, after the word "Act.", to insert "For the purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965"; on page 4, line 17, after word "of", to strike out "renewable"; and after line 20, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") shall—

(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which is on file and available

for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

(2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I wish to express my gratitude to the distinguished chairman of the

Senate Committee on Agriculture, Senator ELLENDER, and to the ranking minority member of that committee, Senator AIKEN, and to the other members of that committee, for reporting S. 7 on Wednesday. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Senator from Mississippi, Senator EASTLAND, chairman of the subcommittee which handled this bill. Upon several occasions I wrote to these Senators urging favorable consideration of the bill, and I also discussed the measure personally with them from time to time. I also thank the majority leader, with whom I talked yesterday, and the minority leader for their prompt clearance of this bill for floor action.

The advancement of this bill to the voting stage culminates an effort which goes back to March 7, 1963, when I introduced a similar bill, S. 1022, for myself and my esteemed colleague, Senator RANDOLPH, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia. The bill was not acted upon in the 88th Congress and, consequently, I reintroduced it in behalf of Senator RANDOLPH and myself on January 6, 1965, at the beginning of the 89th Congress. Earlier this year, the senior Senator from Minnesota, Senator McCARTHY, very graciously conducted a hearing on the measure, at which time Senator RANDOLPH and I presented testimony in behalf of the bill. Other supporting testimony was submitted by the Honorable William McCoy, Jr., member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, from Pendleton County; the Honorable George I. Sponaugle, prosecuting attorney of Pendleton County; Mr. Crede Sions, representing the Izaak Walton League of America, Petersburg, W. Va.; and Mr. Robert R. Bowers, West Virginia Department of Commerce, who represented our State's Governor, Hulett C. Smith. Supporting letters and memoranda were presented for inclusion in the hearings record from the Honorable Hans McCourt and the Honorable Carl Gainer, members of the West Virginia Senate. All of the testimony was helpful, and Senator RANDOLPH and I are most grateful to all of these persons for the assistance they gave.

It should also be stated that President Johnson has indicated his strong support for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in West Virginia.

The proposed recreation area is located on the upper reaches of the Potomac River, and it is to encompass 100,000 acres of land, of which 74,000 acres lie within the Seneca Rocks perimeter and 26,000 acres are adjacent to Spruce Knob. Portions of these lands are already a part of the Monongahela National Forest, and others will be acquired by the Federal Government as the national recreation area is developed. Present plans are for this development during the first 5 years so that provision is made for sufficient basic recreation facilities and principal scenic access roads to accommodate 1 million visitors annually. Subsequently, facilities would be expanded to meet the demands of increasing visitations estimated to reach a

capacity of 5 million annually prior to the year 2000.

But all the usages of the area would not be touristic and recreational in orientation. Scenic and/or conservation easements would be used to the greatest extent possible to facilitate private ownership, management, and utilization of resources and lands compatible with the national recreation area. As an example, scenic strips would be established and maintained along roads and trails, but present uses of the lands for farming and grazing, the production and harvesting of timber, the usage of private lands for public commercial services, and the granting of public hunting and fishing rights would be continued in a manner consistent with applicable Government programs.

The scenery in the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks part of the Allegheny Mountains is superb, and there are limitless opportunities for hiking, for camping and picnicking, for riding and touring, and for restful enjoyment of the forest and pastoral scenes. Over 27 million people live within a 150-mile radius of this area. Over 60 million people live within a 300-mile radius. The development of this recreational area is an extension of the constructive purposes of the Appalachian Regional Development Act, and the natural linking of the recreational lands through new highways and continued improvement of present highways and access roads will offer inspiration, health, and spiritual renewal to those residents of the nearby urban areas and will provide increased economic opportunities for those residents of the area who have not yet been granted the means to develop the assets of their Appalachian locale.

As I stated in bringing this bill to the Senate for action, I believe that the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area is in the long-term interest of all of the people of the United States. It will conserve and develop the natural beauty of a lovely sector of our country. It will conserve and develop and make available to increasing numbers of people opportunities for healthful and enjoyable outdoor recreation. It will help conserve our natural resources so that part of our legacy to our Nation will be, not ugliness and depletion, but enhanced beauty and wise conservation of nature's vital and irreplaceable resources.

In years to come, visitors from the States and the world over will come to West Virginia to enjoy the scenic beauty that abounds in the area surrounding Spruce Knob. By acting today to preserve this area, the Senate will guarantee for these generations the joy that comes from seeing nature at its finest.

I wish to thank my colleague, Senator RANDOLPH, for having joined with me in support of this legislation. We believe that Senate passage of the bill today will make possible its prompt enactment by the House of Representatives and its signature into law by President Johnson before this session ends. I have talked with Representative HARLEY O. STAGGERS, of the Second Congressional District of West Virginia, in which the recreation

area will be located, and he is already enthusiastically pressing for action in the other body, he having introduced a similar bill there.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, for each of us concerned with the preservation, utilization and development of this Nation's vast potentials in recreational resources, this is a decisive time. The complexity and rapidity in modern living, coupled with the tensions of world events, create new problems daily for mankind. Not merely change, but the widening scope of change, is a fact of the sixties.

Expanding population is a valid example of a problem which is accelerating at an ever-increasing rate. Since 1940 the population of the earth has grown from approximately 2.5 billion to approximately 3.2 billion. This 700 million increase, in 25 years, exceeds the total estimated population of the world in the year 1800.

In the United States we have a substantial rate of population growth, with our 193 million inhabitants expected to increase to 225 million by 1975; then to about 322 million in the year 2000, and by 2050 we could reach 700 million. The implications of such growth are obvious. Need for citizen services and facilities also will increase by geometric progression. The demand will be tremendous.

Consider yet another symptom of our time—the rapid migration of population from rural areas to an urban or metropolitan environment.

Approximately 7 out of 10 Americans now live in areas designated by the Bureau of the Census as metropolitan. These areas, which constitute less than 10 percent of our total land, accounted for 84 percent of the population increase between 1950 and 1960. In 50 years the United States has changed from a predominantly rural and agrarian nation to one in which nearly three-quarters of our people live in urban communities, and are employed in industry, trade or specialized services.

The 1960 census revealed that we are 70 percent city dwellers. By 1980, according to forecasts by the Urban Land Institute, our population will be nearly four-fifths urban. The institute further predicts that metropolitan areas will absorb all of the 70 million population growth in the decade 1970-80.

These revealing statistics make it clear that more and more Americans will be traveling—seeking the beauty and inspiration of the out of doors, and the recreational opportunity it can provide.

Yet another consideration, equal in importance to increased population and urbanization, is the fact that added prosperity and mobility, and the increase in available leisure time will influence greater utilization of available recreational facilities. Wages and earnings are up; daily hours and the workweek are growing shorter; automobiles are the property of nearly every family. In large numbers the outdoor enthusiasts and serious campers will seek the beauty and serenity of the American wilderness; families will gather at areas where resource development has been carried forward, and where attractive facilities

have been constructed. National, regional, State, county, and city parks—all will feel the impact of millions of recreation seekers.

In the Mountain State of West Virginia more attention is being focused on the development of the park system. Literature most requested of our office here in Washington describes the beauties of our parks and public forests, and the attractions which they offer.

I use this personal reference as an example. But it is clear that utilization of public recreational facilities is skyrocketing everywhere, and that the time for imaginative action is at hand.

In response to the need, President Johnson has delivered to Congress a comprehensive and imaginative message on natural beauty. He has urged every citizen to participate in creating a "new conservation" to meet the converging problems of our modern society.

In his message, the President said:

Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit.

This is the new conservation.

It draws into sharp focus what we must do if we are to preserve the heritage of a beautiful America for the generations following us. It is the first such message of this thrust and scope presented by a President, and it should serve to stimulate our action on the needs and problems we now face and will face.

This exciting approach to conservation follows closely achievements of the 88th Congress. That Congress passed more than 30 important conservation bills, including the land and water conservation fund, the Wilderness Act, and the Outdoor Recreation Act. In the last 2 years we established continental America's first new national park in 17 years, 23 new national park areas, 4 new national seashores, and a national riverway.

The establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area is a logical and needed supplement to this effort. The sheer beauty and beckoning recreational potentials of the Seneca Rocks and Spruce Knob region have attracted and inspired generations of West Virginians and their neighbors. It is fitting that these natural wonders in Pendleton and other counties should be added to the fund of resources set aside to promote the physical and spiritual fulfillment of all Americans.

The location of West Virginia is an additional advantage in creating the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. The National Park Service has stated:

West Virginia's recreation resources are so attractive that, if properly preserved and developed, they will serve not only the population of that State but also many millions of persons from adjacent States.

These words are particularly thought-provoking when one considers that West Virginia is within 500 miles of four of the five major markets in America—

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit—and within reasonable traveling distance of Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Knoxville, Charlotte, and Richmond. The tourism potential for West Virginia, with its proximity to such centers of population, is extensive, and it is a potential which must be developed in the public interest.

And so, Mr. President, I wholeheartedly endorse S. 7, and express the conviction that its ultimate passage by Congress will result in significant long-range benefits for the Nation and our people. The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area should be an important part of informed congressional response to the pressing need for public recreational capability and the safeguarding of our precious natural heritage and resources. I am gratified to have had the opportunity to have joined with my colleague, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, who introduced the legislation for us in the 88th Congress, and again this year on January 6, 1965. I commend his perception, his diligence, and his devotion to the best interests of our State and to the conservation and recreation needs of our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 507), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

The area would consist of about 100,000 acres within and adjacent to, and which would be part of, the Monongahela National Forest. It would include Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks.

The Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands within the area, provide outdoor recreation facilities, and administer the area in accordance with the laws applicable to national forests so as best to provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits, (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoy-

ment, and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as is compatible with recreational purposes.

The area is one of scenic beauty and high recreational value. Scenic attractions include mountains, valleys, caverns, and spectacular rock outcrops. Recreational possibilities include scenic drives, camping and picnicking, white water canoeing, hiking, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, cave exploring, and winter sports. Twenty-seven million people live within 150 miles of it, and 60 million people live within 300 miles. It is an area of high unemployment, economically depressed, and part of Appalachia. The Forest Service estimates that by 1970 annual use of the area will amount to 1 million visitor-days and will bring \$6.5 to \$10 million to the area. Thirty-nine percent of the lands are now in Government ownership.

COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

The committee's Subcommittee on Soil Conservation and Forestry held hearings in April on this bill, and the hearings have been printed. All witnesses favored enactment. Witnesses included the bill's sponsors, the Forest Service, the Governor and other officials of West Virginia, local residents, the Izaak Walton League, the National Wildlife Federation, and the American Automobile Association. Following the hearings and favorable report by the subcommittee, the committee considered the bill and raised several questions which were submitted to the Department of Agriculture and answered as follows:

"Question. How many of the acres to be acquired are outside the forest boundaries, as of January 1, 1965?

"Answer. 4,000 acres are outside the present Monongahela National Forest boundary.

"Proposed acquisitions: Fee simple, 500 acres.

"Scenic or conservation easements for most of remaining 3,500 acres.

"The land and water conservation fund is not now available to acquire these needed lands and easements, but provisions contained in Department's recommended amendment would extend such authority to them.

"Question. How much is total cost of the project? Acquisition-development.

"Answer. The projected costs are as follows:

"Acquisition costs:	
1st 5 years.....	\$1,200,000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years....	2,300,000
Total.....	3,500,000
Development costs:	
1st 5 years.....	8,450,000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years....	7,830,000
Total.....	16,280,000
Combined acquisition and development costs:	
1st 5 years.....	9,650,000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years....	10,130,000
Total.....	19,780,000"

[In acres]

	Inside forest boundary	Outside forest boundary
Gross area.....	96,000	4,000
Present Federal land.....	40,000	0
Non-Federal land.....	56,000	4,000
To be acquired in fee and easements: 1		
1st 5 years.....	11,000	4,000
Subsequent to 1st 5 years....	30,000	0

¹ Estimated to be 60 percent in fee and 40 percent in easements. Sites with high recreation potential would be acquired in fee. Scenic or conservation easements would be used to extent feasible to facilitate private ownership, management, and utilization of resources and lands compatible with the purposes of the national recreation area. Such instruments would be employed to maintain scenic strips along roads and trails, continue present uses such as farming and grazing, harmonize production and harvesting of timber, use of private lands for public commercial services, and to obtain public hunting and fishing rights.

Development during the 1st 5 years would consist of providing sufficient basic recreation facilities and principal scenic access roads within the national recreation area to accommodate 1,000,000 visitors annually. Subsequent facilities would be provided to meet the demands of increasing visitations estimated to reach a capacity of 5,000,000 annually prior to the year 2000.

"Question. How does this relate to Appalachia bill? To what extent can Appalachia funds be used?"

"Answer. The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area would complement the Appalachia program by providing recreation opportunities and facilities. The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 provides for various activities in the Appalachian region but contains no authority for the establishment and development of national recreation areas. Appalachia funds are not available for carrying out the purposes of S. 7.

"Question. Relation of land and water conservation fund bill to this measure. Could it be established under that act?"

"Answer. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 does not contain authority for the establishment of national recreation areas. It establishes the land and water conservation fund. Moneys in this fund may be appropriated for use in part for the acquisition of lands for certain Federal purposes. The fund is available for these purposes only when it is appropriated under regular appropriation procedure. Lands which may be acquired with such appropriations include those within the boundaries of national forests as they existed on January 1, 1965. They must be primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes. Lands within a national recreation area would meet this qualification. In order to make appropriations from the land and water conservation fund available for the acquisition of the needed lands and scenic easements within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area which are outside the present boundaries of the national forest the Department of Agriculture recommended an amendment to section 3(a) of S. 7. This amendment is set forth on page 4 of the Department's report of March 26, 1965."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to suspend further proceedings under the quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, further proceedings under the quorum call are suspended.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] may proceed for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

Mr. DIRKSEN. This is in the morning hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish the Senator to be recognized during morning business?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the request is granted. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

FARMERS FOOLED BY COTTON PROGRAM ARCHITECTS

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the House Committee on Agriculture has recently reported the Cooley bill—H.R. 9419, now H.R. 9715. The designers of the proposed program would

fool the farmer. Apparently this is to be done in order that other groups in the cotton industry may prosper.

The Cooley bill would slash the loan rate from the current 29 cents to 21 cents for the 1966 crop. A short 2 years ago the price support was 32.47 cents per pound. It is clear to all that such actions would drop domestic cotton market prices by approximately the same amount. This kind of a price drop established by dumping Government cotton on the market would put almost every grower who operates in the free market in the red. They must pay domestic prices for the things they buy. Yet the 21-cent price would be less than 50 percent of the parity price for cotton.

The Cooley bill will substitute compensatory payments to farmers to bolster their incomes, to entice them to make big cutbacks in plantings, and in some instances to go out of business entirely. The lure of Federal payments has been designed so attractively that they amount to economic hobbles. They further tie the grower to this Government and its bureaucracy. His survival as a farmer would depend upon the annual appropriations of this Congress—with about one-third of his gross income to come directly from the Government.

This is an example of how the program would work:

To participate a farmer with a 100-acre allotment must cut back to 85 acres, or 85 percent of the allotment.

A domestic allotment would be 65 acres or 65 percent.

Not in excess of domestic allotment payment rate would be 21 cents plus 14.6 cents, or 35.6 cents per pound.

In excess of domestic allotment but not more than 175.4 percent rate would be 21 cents plus 13.0 cents, or 34.0 cents per pound.

Not in excess of 130.8 percent of domestic allotment rate would be 21.0 cents plus 11.4 cents, or 32.4 cents per pound.

If a producer planted no cotton he would be paid 50 percent of the loan rate on the projected yield of 15 percent of the farm allotment and could release the balance of his allotment.

The Cooley bill hobbles for the cotton farmer would be added to the tightly controlled acreage allotments and mandatory marketing quotas on each cotton farm. They would foul the cotton farmer in an intolerable fashion.

The Wall Street Journal of July 9, 1965, contained several interesting comments upon the way parts of the Cooley bill were put together. Apparently Members from wheat and feed grain areas forced conclusions on cotton.

Provisions to buy up cotton acreage allotments to encourage permanent farmer retirement were apparently aimed at the small growers—usually termed less efficient in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

The Wall Street Journal describes the horse trading effort at the other end of the cotton spectrum. I quote:

As a lure to influential California growers, the bill would lift all acreage restrictions for producers willing to operate without any Federal price supports or bonus payments.

Since the demand for cotton is relatively inelastic, one bale added to the

supply by those who seek a "fair advantage" will require some farmer elsewhere to reduce his plantings to make room in the marketplace.

Having fouled the farmer, whom would the architects for cotton seek to benefit? Apparently it would be cotton merchants and textile mills.

Merchants through a heavily financed Committee for a Free Cotton Market have attacked the current cotton program repeatedly in paid ads, lobbying tactics, and a host of public relation maneuvers. Should cotton firms with international spreads and brokerage houses that gamble in commodity prices be permitted to take over as makers of cotton policies?

The Wall Street Journal notes:

Cotton brokers and dealers also figure to benefit because the legislation promotes price speculation and encourages the placement of cotton crops on the open market rather than under Federal price shelters.

Again, I should like to quote the Wall Street Journal as to the textile mill's stake in the new design for cotton:

The legislation would assure cotton textile mills of low-cost raw material. A Federal subsidy that started with the 1964 crop is designed to keep mills' costs down to the world market level paid by foreign competitors, but the subsidy arrangement has cost the Government far more than expected. In effect, the House committee's bill would channel the subsidy to growers instead of mills.

In sharp contrast to the cotton program designers in the House of Representatives, cotton producer leaders have come up with realistic proposals in their testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I am sure these will be considered carefully by the Senate committee and the administration.

This Nation, dedicated to stability and growth, must find ways to broaden the markets for cotton as it cuts down accumulated stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Cutbacks of some 35 percent on cotton farms would shatter the business activity in many towns and thousands of communities across the land from the Carolinas to California where cotton is a major enterprise. Are we to fight poverty on one front and create local depressions on others under the guise of reductions in Government costs?

It is almost unthinkable that huge cuts in cotton farmers' income should be come a main approach to cut Government costs.

This would be a primrose path toward liquidation of cotton as a major industry in these United States. Cotton is a basic pillar of strength to the whole of our economy. Millions of jobs, with the accompanying incomes, are dependent upon it, and billions of dollars are invested in its production and processing.

The cotton farmers, as the result of these artificially high support prices, has already lost a large segment of his market to the synthetic fibers.

The cotton program enacted a couple of years ago has cost over \$500 million and has been a dismal failure.

This program was enacted 2 years ago to replace a previous failure. Today the

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 7

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 26, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation
4 use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United
5 States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce
6 Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State
7 of West Virginia.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called
9 the "Secretary") shall—

10 (1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act

1 takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National
2 Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part
3 of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia
4 comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke
5 Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the
6 drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the
7 boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map
8 entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National
9 Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which is on file
10 and available for public inspection in the office of the
11 Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

12 (2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal
13 Register, together with a map showing the boundaries
14 of the recreation area.

15 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase
16 with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange,
17 condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or other-
18 wise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the
19 boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be
20 needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the
21 purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78
22 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National
23 Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2
24 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries

1 of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or inter-
2 ests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any
3 political subdivision of that State may be acquired only
4 with the concurrence of such owner.

5 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
6 Federal property located within the boundaries of the recrea-
7 tion area may, with the concurrence of the agency having
8 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the
9 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in
10 implementing the purposes of this Act.

11 (c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by ex-
12 change the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal prop-
13 erty within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of
14 such property any federally owned property in the State of
15 West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

16 SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage
17 within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of
18 section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently admin-
19 istrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall in-
20 stitute an accelerated program of development of facilities for
21 outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take
22 advantage of the topography and geographical location of the
23 lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people
24 of the United States.

1 (b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and
2 State authorities and agencies that have programs which
3 will hasten completion of the recreation area and render
4 services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the
5 establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recrea-
6 tion facilities.

7 SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and develop-
8 ment of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations
10 applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judg-
11 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
12 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
13 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
14 management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources
15 as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with,
16 and does not significantly impair the purposes for which
17 the recreation area is established.

18 SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing
19 on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce
20 Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accord-
21 ance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary
22 may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no
23 hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, ad-
24 ministration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue

- 1 regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural
- 2 Resources of the State of West Virginia.

Passed the Senate July 23, 1965.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

JULY 26, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

ANN ACT

The purpose of this act is to provide a framework for the development of a national system of health care. It is intended to be a guide for the development of a national system of health care.

Section 1

Section 2

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued August 2, 1965
For actions of July 30, 1965
89th-1st; No. 139

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Atomic energy.....14	Information.....3	Water resources.....5
Balance-of-payments....9	Intergovernmental relations.....2	Watersheds.....8
Continuing appropriations...15	Public Law 480.....6	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report bill to establish Department of Housing and Urban Development, and proposed Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (grants-in-aid, etc.). Sen. Gruening criticized Public Law 480 aid to UAR. Sen. Bartlett commended Forest Service timber sales policies in Alaska. House subcommittee voted to report bill to establish Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Recreation Area, W. Va.

SENATE

1. HOUSING. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1599, to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. p. D725
2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 561, the proposed Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1965 (grants-in-aid, etc.). p. D725

3. REPORTS; INFORMATION. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2150, to eliminate certain reports and other publications prepared by Federal agencies. p. D725
4. RESEARCH. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee "deferred action on S. 1136, to establish Commission on Science and Technology, until the next executive session of the committee." p. D725
5. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Anderson reviewed the problem of water shortages in the Northeast and West and urged additional efforts for the development and conservation of the nation's water resources. pp. 18185-7
Sen. Moss urged enactment of water pollution control legislation and inserted an editorial in support of such legislation. p. 18225
6. PUBLIC LAW 480. Sen. Gruening criticized continued assistance to Egypt under Public Law 480 and inserted two GAO reports which he stated "are significant contributions to the long list of violations of aid agreements that have been committed by the United Arab Republic." pp. 18213-22
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Bartlett commended the timber sales policies of the Forest Service in Alaska as aiding the economic development of the State. pp. 18191-2
8. WATERSHEDS. Sen. Monroney inserted a Deep Fork Watershed Assoc., Okla., resolution urging construction of two reservoirs as a part of the central Okla. project. pp. 18180-1
9. BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS. Sens. Robertson and Hartke inserted several items reviewing the balance-of-payments situation. pp. 18197-200, 18208-13
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 2. p. 18239

HOUSE

11. RECREATION; FORESTRY. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee with amendment H. R. 9584, to provide for establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in W. Va., with amendment H. R. 316, to establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest, Va.; and H. R. 8344, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah. pp. D725-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Monroney stating that in many areas "a feeling of bitterness...exists because of the unequal distribution of Federal research and development funds" and that "intensive congressional activity" along this line will depend upon the selection of the site for the proposed new National Accelerator; and inserting an article, "The Research and Development Pork Barrel." p. A4221
13. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Roybal inserting the comments of the President on the occasion of the signing of the \$35 million loan to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. pp. A4227-8

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10330

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 9, 1965

Mr. STAGGERS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation
4 use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United
5 States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce
6 Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State
7 of West Virginia.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called
9 the "Secretary") shall—

10 (1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act

1 takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National
2 Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part
3 of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia,
4 not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand
5 acres comprised of the area including Spruce Knob,
6 Smoke Hole, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily
7 in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac
8 River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on
9 the map entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks
10 National Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which
11 is on file and available for public inspection in the office
12 of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture;
13 and

14 (2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal
15 Register, together with a map showing the boundaries
16 of the recreation area.

17 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase
18 with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange,
19 condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or other-
20 wise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the
21 boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be
22 needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the
23 purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78
24 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela Na-
25 tional Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to

1 section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the
2 boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands,
3 waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West
4 Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be
5 acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

6 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
7 Federal property located within the boundaries of the recrea-
8 tion area may, with the concurrence of the agency having
9 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the
10 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in
11 implementing the purposes of this Act.

12 (c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by ex-
13 change the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal prop-
14 erty within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of
15 such property any federally owned property in the State
16 of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

17 (d) The portion of the moneys paid to the State of
18 West Virginia under the provisions of section 13 of the Act
19 of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), for ex-
20 penditure for the benefit of Pendleton and Grant Counties,
21 West Virginia, may be expended as the State legislature
22 may prescribe for the benefit of such counties for public
23 schools, public roads, or other public purposes.

24 SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage
25 within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of

1 section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently admin-
2 istrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall in-
3 stitute an accelerated program of development of facilities for
4 outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take
5 advantage of the topography and geographical location of the
6 lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people
7 of the United States.

8 (b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and
9 State authorities and agencies that have programs which
10 will hasten completion of the recreation area and render
11 services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the
12 establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recrea-
13 tion facilities.

14 SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and develop-
15 ment of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agri-
16 culture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations
17 applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judg-
18 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
19 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
20 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
21 management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources
22 as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and
23 does not significantly impair the purposes for which the
24 recreation area is established.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 10330

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STAGGERS

AUGUST 9, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

For the relief of the

of the

and for other purposes

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued August 12, 1965
For actions of August 11, 1965
89th-1st; No. 147

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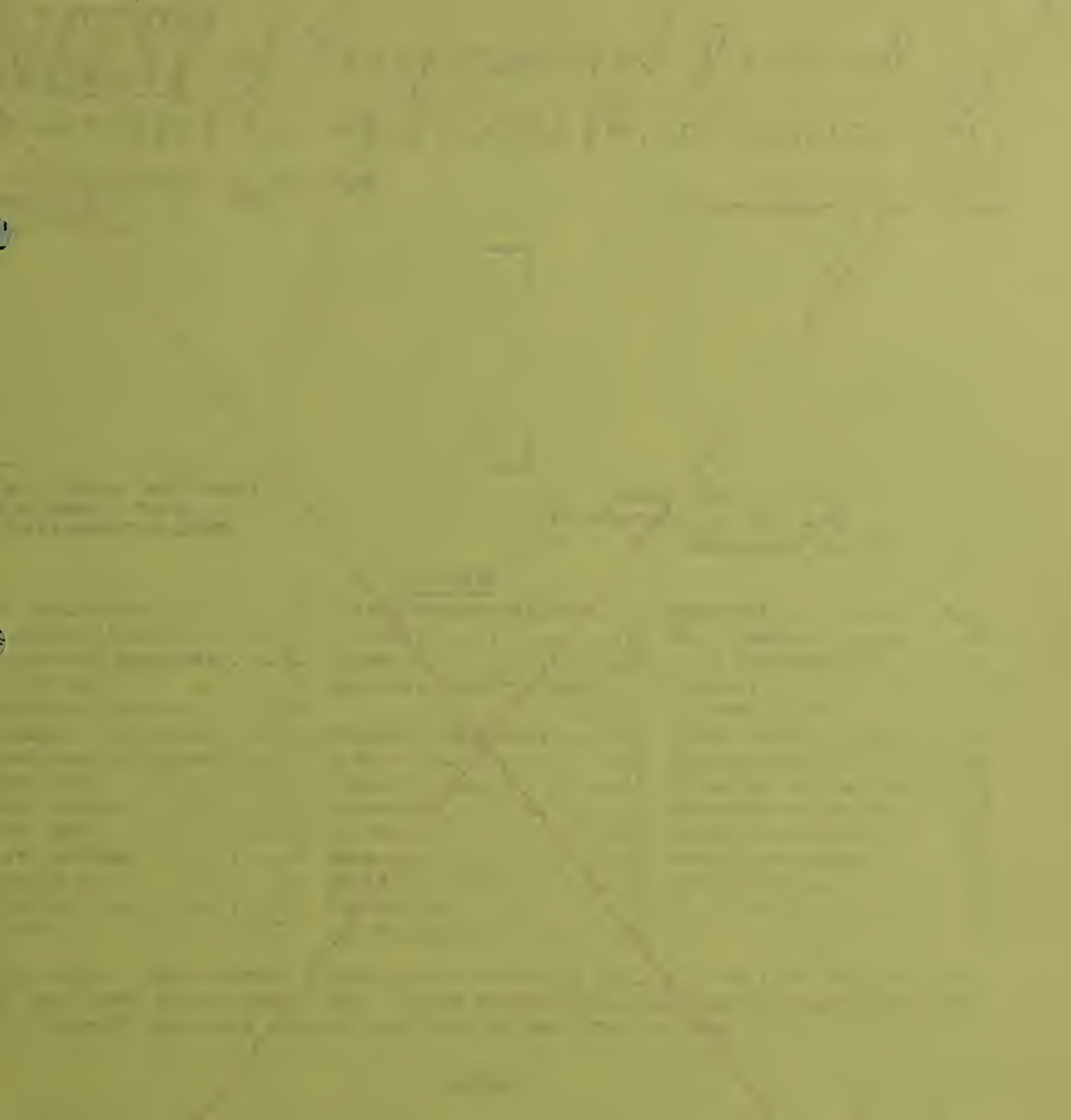
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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared farm bill. House debated public works-economic development bill. House committee voted to report Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks recreation area bill and bill to expand various FHA loan authorities. Senate passed bill to establish Department of Housing and Urban Development. Sen. McGovern criticized cargo shipping restrictions on sales of wheat to Russia. Rep. Martin inserted article criticizing food for peace program. Rep. Matthews introduced and discussed bill to amend acreage-poundage quotas for tobacco.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of the farm bill. p. 19189
2. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL. Conferees were appointed on this bill H.R. 7765 (p. 19189). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
3. PUBLIC WORKS; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Began debate on S. 1648, the proposed Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. pp. 19190-239, 19242-3

4. RECREATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10330, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va.; S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah, in lieu of H. R. 8344 and H. R. 9161; and H.R. 10366, a clean bill, to establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest, Va., in lieu of H. R. 316. p. D777
5. FORESTRY; PROPERTY. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1689, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service.
6. LOANS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report with amendment H. R. 10232, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public or quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit with respect to water supply, water systems, and waste disposal systems serving rural areas and to make grants to aid in rural community development planning and in connection with the construction of such community facilities, and to increase the annual aggregate of insured loans thereunder. pp. D777
7. MARKETING ORDERS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10206, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (re marketing orders for certain fruits and vegetables) in lieu of H. R. 10209. p. D777
8. ANIMALS; RESEARCH. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "ordered referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains" H. R. 9743, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation." p. D777
9. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that Agriculture Committee approved plan for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Upper Crooked Creek, Ark.; Haney Creek, Ark.; Buffalo Creek, Ohio; Crooked Creek, Ala.; Muddy Fork of Silver Creek, Ind.; St. Thomas Lodema, N. Dak.; Assunpink Creek, N. J.; Mills Creek, Fla.; Turkey Creek, Iowa; Mitchell Swamp-Pleasant Meadow Branch, S. C.; Willis River, Va.; Cub Creek, Nebr.; Lakin, Kans.; Standing Pine Creek, Miss.; and Fishing Creek, S. C. p. D777
10. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Rep. William D. Ford spoke in favor of H. R. 8469, "to provide equitable and desperately needed increases in the annuities of Federal civil service retirees and their survivors." p. 19249
11. COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES. Received from the various committees reports showing positions and salaries of employees during the first six months of 1965. pp. 19252-60
12. TARIFF. Received from Treasury a proposed bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to authorize the collection of user charges, and to permit any charges for customs services to be collected on a flat fee basis; to Ways and Means Committee. p. 19260
13. WATER SUPPLY. Rep. Celler inserted the President's remarks before the Water Emergency Conference at the White House. pp. 19247-9



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Issued Sept. 1, 1965
For actions of Aug. 31, 1965
89th-1st; No. 160

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on bill to establish Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Rep. Langen criticized activities of sugar lobbyists. Sen. Metcalf expressed concern over farm income level in Mont.

SENATE

1. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5024, to provide for settlement of claims by Government personnel for damage to or loss of personal property incident to their service (S. Rept. 655). p. 21474
2. TRADE FAIRS. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2167, to provide for U. S. participation in the HemisFair 1968 exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex. p. 1863
3. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9567, the proposed Higher Education Act of 1965. The "Daily Digest" states that the Committee "amended the bill by substituting therefor the text of an amended version of S. 600, companion bill." p. 1864

4. RECREATION. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution urging establishment of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Recreation Area, Mich. p. 21474
5. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Received a resolution of the National Legislative Conference favoring S. 561, the proposed Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1965. p. 21474
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson submitted an amendment to the farm bill which would "permit a man and wife who owned and operated land individually previous to their marriage to operate the previously owned land independently after marriage under the farm program." pp. 21476-7
7. FARM INCOME. Sen. Metcalf inserted a summary of the farm income and expenses of 99 Mont. farm operators which he called "disturbing" but noted that "had it not been for co-op refunds and agricultural program payments, most of the farmers would have been much worse off." p. 21513
8. VETERANS' AFFAIRS. Sen. Randolph commended and inserted the testimony of Sen. Yarborough in support of the cold war GI bill. pp. 21511-12
9. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Kuchel commended and inserted the testimony of Calif.'s Attorney General Lynch and others in support of legislation to authorize the Lower Colorado River Basin Project. pp. 21531-39

HOUSE

10. HOUSING. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6927, to provide for the establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Development (pp. 21545-7). This bill will now be sent to the President. The bill includes a provision directing the President to undertake studies of the organization of housing and urban development programs within the Federal Government and to provide Congress with the results of such studies together with recommendations regarding the possible transfer of functions and programs to or from the Department.
11. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 10330, with amendment, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va. (H. Rept. 909) and H. R. 10366, without amendment, to provide for the establishment of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest, Va. (H. Rept. 910). p. 21626
12. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4851, to make various amendments to the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (H. Rept. 894). p. 21626
13. AIR POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 306, to amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from motor vehicles and to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory (H. Rept. 899). p. 21626
14. PERSONNEL; ORGANIZATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10104, to enact title 5, U. S. Code, "Government Organization and Employees", codifying the general and permanent laws relating to the organization of the Federal Government and to its civilian employees (H. Rept. 901). p. 21626

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN WEST VIRGINIA

AUGUST 31, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10330]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10330) to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows: At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish as expeditiously as possible the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area as part of the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia and to authorize the inclusion therein of approximately 6,000 acres of land now outside the exterior boundaries of the national forest.

The proposed area will comprise about 100,000 acres of which approximately 40,000 is now in Government ownership. Funds for

acquisition of the remaining lands necessary to comprise the recreation area will be appropriated from the land and water conservation fund established by the act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897). It is estimated that approximately \$3.5 million will be required for land acquisition.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area would be located in the upper reaches of the Potomac River—principally in the watershed of the south branch of the Potomac River above Petersburg, W. Va. It would include Spruce Knob, the highest peak in West Virginia with an elevation of 4,860 feet and comprises an area the primary value of which is for scenic and recreation purposes. The area proposed to be included within the recreation area is 82 percent forested and agriculture and industry are of nominal importance.

The proposed new recreation area would be within 150 miles of a population of some 27 million people and within 300 miles of a population of over 60 million people. Thus the new recreation area would be within a day's drive of about one-third of the population of the United States.

Since some 6,000 acres of the land to be acquired is outside the exterior boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, this authorizing legislation is necessary.

The bill contains no appropriating authorization, since the funds for land acquisition are to come from the land and water conservation fund established under the act of September 3, 1964 and will be available, when appropriated, from that fund.

HEARINGS

Hearings were held on H.R. 9584 and after several amendments were adopted by the Forests Subcommittee, the author was requested to introduce a clean bill (H.R. 10330) which is reported herewith with an amendment.

A similar bill (S. 7) has been passed by the Senate but because of several differences between H.R. 10330 and the Senate bill, it is proposed that the House should take action on H.R. 10330 and then substitute the text of the House bill for the text of the Senate bill (S. 7).

Witnesses at the hearings were unanimously in favor of the proposal to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Recreation Area and the committee knows of no opposition to this legislation.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the text of the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending enactment of this legislation and outlining in some further detail the recreational advantages of the proposed area, the plans for its development, and the need for the legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1965.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of July 16, 1965, for a report on H.R. 9584, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

We recommend that H.R. 9584 be enacted with the amendments suggested herein.

H.R. 9584 would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the lands to be included therein by the people of the United States. As soon as practicable after passage of the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would designate the lands to comprise this recreation area and would publish notice of such designation, together with a map, in the Federal Register. The national recreation area would include, but not be limited to, such features as Spruce Knob, the Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks. It would comprise lands currently within and adjacent to the Monongahela National Forest. When so designated, it would be administered as a part of the Monongahela National Forest and the boundaries of the forest would be enlarged to include the entire area. The national recreation area would be situated primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River. A maximum of 100,000 acres could be included in the designated area.

The bill would direct the acquisition of lands within the designated area determined by the Secretary to be needed or desirable for the purposes of the bill. It would direct the Secretary to institute an accelerated program of development facilities for outdoor recreation to meet the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States. It would authorize the Secretary to cooperate with Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which might hasten completion of the recreation area or for the purpose of assisting in the evaluation and effectuation of the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities. The national recreation area would be administered, protected, and developed in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of scenic, scientific, and other values, and management, utilization, and disposal of other renewable natural resources to the extent that such management will promote or is compatible with the basic purposes of the national recreation area.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area would be located in the upper reaches of the Potomac River—principally in the watershed of the South Branch of the Potomac River above Petersburg, W. Va., including the North Fork of the South Branch. It would include Spruce Knob, the highest peak in West Virginia, with an elevation of 4,860 feet, and contiguous Spruce Mountain, Seneca Creek, large segments of the sidewalls and ridges of the South Branch of the Potomac and North Fork of South Branch above Royal Glen, the Smoke Holes area, North Mountain, Cave Mountain, Seneca Rocks, and other recreational, geologic, historic, and topographic features.

It would be in Grant and Pendleton Counties, within and immediately adjoining the Monongahela National Forest.

About 40 percent of the lands within this area are national forest lands acquired under the Weeks law of March 1, 1911; some 60 percent are privately owned. Approximately 82 percent of the total area is forested, about 4 percent is cleared bottomland, and about 13 percent is other cleared lands—mainly in ridgetop and hillside farms; some abandoned and some still utilized.

The proposed national recreation area is easily accessible to a substantial part of the Nation's population. It is within a few hours' drive of over 6 million people, largely urban. Within 30 years, it is estimated that immediately tributary population will exceed 10 million people—predominantly city dwellers. Urban complexes of Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore are within easy travel distance for weekend recreation, as are other cities and towns in southwest Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, Virginia, and western Maryland.

Recreation resources include the fast-flowing, clear streams of the South Branch of the Potomac and tributary North Fork, which offer white water canoeing and excellent fishing; the high mountain country around Spruce Knob and Spruce Mountain, with beautiful and extensive scenic views; the highly scenic sidewalls of the two main streams; the long vistas of North Mountain, Cave Mountain, and other of the high ridges in the area for hiking, touring, and hunting; abundant wildlife with a capacity for increase; interesting and impressive geologic formations, such as the spires of Seneca Rocks, rising 1,000 feet above the valley floor, and Blue Rock, Castle Rock, Eagle Rock; caverns and caves, including the intriguing Smoke Holes and Seneca Caverns; and extensive opportunities for camping, picnicking, hiking, touring, rock-hounding, and general scenic enjoyment. A high-level scenic highway for which surveys and construction plans are now underway by the Bureau of Public Roads, the State of West Virginia, and this Department will make these resources more accessible and will add to the opportunities to enjoy their scenic and recreation values. It will parallel the westerly edge of the area for about 20 miles. Scenery is outstanding, climate good, and historic sites date from Indian use and the Revolutionary War.

Other resources of the proposed national recreation area include water and watersheds, timber, wildlife, some livestock grazing, and minerals. Location of the area in the headwaters of the Potomac makes it of high importance from a watershed standpoint. Soils in the South Branch drainage particularly are thin and topography is extremely rough, so that conservative and sound land management is essential to build up and protect watershed capacities. About 82 percent of the area is forested. While these lands are not of exceptional quality for timber production, they are capable, under good forest management techniques, of producing sustained crops of usable forest products which can contribute substantially to the economic resources of the tributary area.

Production and the taking of wildlife through fishing and hunting is an important function of these lands. They are high-quality habitat for deer, turkey, small game, and fish. Wildlife production can be enhanced by multiple use management, including planwise harvesting of timber and the conversion of nonproductive areas and clearings to game habitat and game food patches. Much of the

private land now is grazed by livestock. National forest lands are not grazed, except for two developed and maintained pastures in the vicinity of Spruce Knob. Known minerals include some low-grade iron ore in the South Fork of the Potomac drainage and limestone deposits in both the South Fork and the upper North Fork drainage. Most of the lands are under lease for gas exploration, but there is no oil or gas production to date.

Development and utilization of these resources is compatible and can be harmonized with use of the area for recreational purposes under multiple use management programs carried out on national forest lands. The contributions of these resources to the economy of the counties concerned should be continued and increased.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks area is well suited for designation and development as a national recreation area. To fully realize the benefits the area can provide there will need to be additional consolidation of national forest lands and there will need to be accelerated development of facilities for outdoor recreation. If this is done, there will result large and continuing increases in public use. To accomodate these users and to service their needs, there will have to be developed privately owned facilities in substantial quantity.

A national recreation area as proposed, therefore, would not only provide greatly increased public outdoor recreation opportunities in an area accessible to large centers of population, but also would materially advance the local economy. The counties involved are in areas of continued and substantial unemployment and a relatively low rate of economic activity. A national recreation area will benefit this situation, both immediately and in the long run, through: (a) The inflow of funds for accelerated development and intensified administration, and (b) the upbuilding of a permanent economic base oriented heavily to outdoor recreation but including also utilization of timber, minerals, and other resources.

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that H.R. 9584 be amended by adding the following sentence in line 17 on page 2 after the first sentence in section 3(a):

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965."

We also recommend that in line 6, page 4, the word "renewable" be deleted. This will make it clear that the development of mineral resources in the area could also be permitted.

The boundaries of the area that we propose for designation are presently known and shown on a map on file in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service. We therefore recommend that these boundaries be definitely referred to in the bill by the following amendment:

Page 2. Delete all in lines 4 through 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke

Holes, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled 'Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area,' dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and"

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the enactment of this proposed legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10330

[Report No. 909]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 9, 1965

Mr. STAGGERS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 31, 1965

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation
4 use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United
5 States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce
6 Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State
7 of West Virginia.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called
9 the "Secretary") shall—

10 (1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act

1 takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National
2 Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part
3 of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia,
4 not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand
5 acres comprised of the area including Spruce Knob,
6 Smoke Hole, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily
7 in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac
8 River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on
9 the map entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks
10 National Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which
11 is on file and available for public inspection in the office
12 of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture;
13 and

14 (2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal
15 Register, together with a map showing the boundaries
16 of the recreation area.

17 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase
18 with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange,
19 condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or other-
20 wise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the
21 boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be
22 needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the
23 purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78
24 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela Na-
25 tional Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to

1 section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the
2 boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands,
3 waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West
4 Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be
5 acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

6 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
7 Federal property located within the boundaries of the recrea-
8 tion area may, with the concurrence of the agency having
9 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the
10 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in
11 implementing the purposes of this Act.

12 (c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by ex-
13 change the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal prop-
14 erty within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of
15 such property any federally owned property in the State
16 of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

17 (d) The portion of the moneys paid to the State of
18 West Virginia under the provisions of section 13 of the Act
19 of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), for ex-
20 penditure for the benefit of Pendleton and Grant Counties,
21 West Virginia, may be expended as the State legislature
22 may prescribe for the benefit of such counties for public
23 schools, public roads, or other public purposes.

24 SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage
25 within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of

1 section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently admin-
2 istrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall in-
3 stitute an accelerated program of development of facilities for
4 outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take
5 advantage of the topography and geographical location of the
6 lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people
7 of the United States.

8 (b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and
9 State authorities and agencies that have programs which
10 will hasten completion of the recreation area and render
11 services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the
12 establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recrea-
13 tion facilities.

14 SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and develop-
15 ment of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agri-
16 culture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations
17 applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judg-
18 ment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation
19 benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and
20 other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such
21 management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources
22 as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and
23 does not significantly impair the purposes for which the
24 recreation area is established.

1 *SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing*
2 *on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce*
3 *Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accord-*
4 *ance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary*
5 *may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no*
6 *hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, ad-*
7 *ministration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue*
8 *regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural*
9 *Resources of the State of West Virginia.*

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10330

[Report No. 909]

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STAGGERS

AUGUST 9, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 31, 1965

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
H. R. 10330

Enacted July 19, 1987

A BILL

TO AMEND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORITY ACT OF 1948

AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

IN SENATE, MAY 19, 1987

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

U.S. SENATE

IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION 103, PASSED MAY 19, 1987

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported farm bill. Sen. Kuchel criticized Senate committee action on cotton provision of farm bill. Sen. Young, O., spoke in favor of trade with Russia. Reps. Whitener, Cooley, and others criticized cotton provisions of Senate farm bill. Sen. Symington submitted and discussed measure to authorize investigation of the legality of shipping restrictions on wheat.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Reported with amendment H. R. 9811, the farm bill (S. Rept. 687) (p. 22073). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 22098).
Sen. Kuchel criticized the "two-price system as called for in the Senate committee bill" regarding cotton and stated "we are going to have to continue and strengthen and improve the one-price system." pp. 22099-100
2. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 1674, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources

from certain public lands. pp. 22067-73

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 10586, making supplemental appropriations to the Labor and HEW Departments. Conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed (pp. 22092-93). This bill includes: \$1,723,000 for the Labor Dept. for activities relating to admission and employment of foreign agricultural workers, and \$7,000,000 for the new Administration on Aging in HEW.
4. INFORMATION. Concurred in House amendments to S. 949, to authorize the Department of Commerce to institute a 3-year program of matching grants to States in a cooperative effort to disseminate the findings of science and technology throughout American business, commerce, and industrial establishments as a means of promoting industrial and economic growth (pp. 22094-97). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. TRANSPORTATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 1588, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation (pp. 22097-98). House conferees have not been appointed.
6. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Ralph K. Huitt to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. 22059
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Mondale spoke in support of the bill to establish the Saint Croix National Scenic Waterway in Minn. and Wisc. p. 22088
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Young, Ohio, spoke in favor of removing the 50% shipping restriction on wheat sales to Iron Curtain countries, and Sen. Magnuson stated he "hoped that something may be worked out to the end that the American merchant marine might carry more of these shipments of wheat." pp. 22094
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the bill to establish the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway and the bill to provide certain increases in retirement and disability annuities may be considered on Wed. p. 22099

HOUSE

10. FORESTRY. Passed with amendment S. 7, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area as a part of the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., after substituting the language of a similar bill, H. R. 10330, which had been passed earlier as reported. H. R. 10330 was tabled. pp. 22109-12, 22165-6

Passed without amendment H. R. 10366, to provide for the establishment of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest, Va. pp. 22112-3

Passed as reported S. 1689, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service, whenever in the public interest, and provides that the Secretary shall transmit to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture a statement of rental under this authority after the end of each fiscal year (the bill removes present requirements that the property must be for use by an employee other than the employee from whom hired or rented and that the aggregate amount paid an employee shall not exceed \$3,000 in any year). p. 22105

Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Johnson, Pa., S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of approximately 10,000 acres of land within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah. pp. 22105-6

"Chief of Ordnance" wherever it appears and inserting in place thereof "Secretary".

SEC. 13. Section 4565(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "Quartermaster General" and inserting in place thereof "Secretary".

SEC. 14. Section 4712(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "the court-martial jurisdiction of the Army or the Air Force" and inserting in place thereof "military law".

SEC. 15. Section 4834 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the designation "(a)" and subsection (b).

SEC. 16. Section 5036(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air" and "and the Assistant Secretary for Air".

SEC. 17. Chapter 513 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "pay," in item 5149 of the analysis and in the catchline for section 5149.

SEC. 18. Section 9343 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "faculty" in the first sentence and inserting in place thereof "Academy Board".

SEC. 19. Section 9346 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(d) To be admitted to the Academy, an appointee must take and subscribe to an oath prescribed by the Secretary of the Air Force. If a candidate for admission refuses to take and subscribe to the prescribed oath, his appointment is terminated."

SEC. 20. Section 9712(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "the court-martial jurisdiction of the Air Force or the Army" and inserting in place thereof "military law".

SEC. 21. Section 209 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "United States Code," by striking out "twenty" and inserting in place thereof "20", and by striking out "section 6(d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 456(d)(1))" and inserting in place thereof "section 456(d)(1) of title 50, appendix", in subsection (a); and

(2) by striking out "United States Code," in subsection (c).

SEC. 22. Section 302(b)(3) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "and" at the end thereof and inserting in place thereof "or".

SEC. 23. Section 403(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Except as otherwise provided by this section or by another law, a member of a uniformed service who is entitled to basic pay is entitled to a basic allowance for quarters at the following monthly rates according to the pay grade in which he is assigned or distributed for basic pay purposes:

"Pay grade"	Without dependents	With dependents
O-10.....	\$160.20	\$201.00
O-9.....	160.20	201.00
O-8.....	160.20	201.00
O-7.....	160.20	201.00
O-6.....	140.10	170.10
O-5.....	130.20	157.50
O-4.....	120.00	145.05
O-3.....	105.00	130.05
O-2.....	95.10	120.00
O-1.....	85.20	110.10
W-4.....	120.00	145.05
W-3.....	105.00	130.05
W-2.....	95.10	120.00
W-1.....	85.20	110.10
E-9.....	85.20	120.00
E-8.....	85.20	120.00
E-7.....	75.00	114.90
E-6.....	70.20	110.10
E-5.....	70.20	105.00
E-4 (over 4 years' service).....	70.20	105.00
E-4 (4 years' or less service).....	45.00	45.00
E-3.....	45.00	45.00
E-2.....	45.00	45.00
E-1.....	45.00	45.00

A member in pay grade E-4 (less than four years' service), E-3, E-2, or E-1 is considered at all times to be without dependents."

SEC. 24. Section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "by the Chief of Finance of the Army" in clause (1);

(2) by striking out "section" in clause (2) and inserting in place thereof "subsection";

(3) by striking out "\$12" in clause (2) and inserting in place thereof "\$16";

(4) by striking out "section" in clause (3) and inserting in place thereof "subsection"; and

(5) by adding at the end thereof the following new flush sentence:

"Where due to unusual circumstances of a travel assignment the maximum per diem allowance would be less than the amount required to meet the actual and necessary expenses of the trip, reimbursement for such expenses may be authorized, under regulations prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, on an actual expense basis, but not more than the amount specified in the travel authorization, and in any event not more than \$30 for each day in a travel status."

SEC. 25. Section 405 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "a" after "including" in the first sentence and inserting in place thereof "the".

SEC. 26. Section 406 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "temporary or permanent change of station" in subsection (b) and inserting in place thereof "change of temporary or permanent station"; and

(2) by inserting "is" before "placed" in subsection (g) (1).

SEC. 27. Section 407 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "permanent change of station" in subsections (a) and (b) (2) and inserting in place thereof "change of permanent station".

SEC. 28. Section 409 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "goods" in the first sentence and inserting in place thereof "effects".

SEC. 29. Sections 415(a), 416(b), and 422(c) of title 37, United States Code, are each amended by striking out "United States Code,".

SEC. 30. Section 419 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "716" wherever that figure appears and inserting in place thereof "717".

SEC. 31. Section 701(d) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "Chief of Finance (in cases involving the Army) or by the Secretary of the Air Force." and inserting in place thereof "Secretary concerned".

SEC. 32. Section 801 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out subsection (b); and

(2) by striking out "two" in subsection (c) and inserting in place thereof "three".

SEC. 33. Section 1001(b) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by inserting "and allowances" before "matters".

SEC. 34. Section 1007(c) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "basic" in the second sentence.

SEC. 35. (a) The Act of September 7, 1962, Public Law 87-649 (76 Stat. 451), is amended as follows:

(1) The first sentence of section 10 (76 Stat. 496) is amended by striking out "(64 Stat. 795)" and inserting in place thereof "(64 Stat. 794)".

(2) Section 14b, headed "Statutes at Large" (76 Stat. 498), is amended by striking out, in the item relating to the Act of September 8, 1950, "1, 4," "794, 795," and "231, 252,".

(3) Section 14d, headed "Sections of Title 14, United States Code" (76 Stat. 502), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(7) Section 471 (a) and (b)."

(b) Clause (2) of subsection (a) of this section is effective as of November 1, 1962.

SEC. 36. (a) Laws becoming effective after June 1, 1965, that are inconsistent with this Act shall be considered as superseding it to the extent of the inconsistency.

(b) References made by other laws, regulations, and orders to the laws restated by this Act shall be considered to be made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

(c) Actions taken under the laws restated by this Act shall be considered to have been taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

SEC. 37. The following laws are repealed except with respect to rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun before the effective date of this Act:

(1) Section 1409 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 661), as amended by section 2 of the Act of October 9, 1962, Public Law 87-777 (76 Stat. 777).

(2) Section 1309 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 437), as amended by section 2 of the Act of October 9, 1962, Public Law 87-777 (76 Stat. 777).

(3) The Act of June 27, 1962, Public Law 87-500 (76 Stat. 111).

(4) Section 1 of the Act of June 28, 1962, Public Law 87-509 (76 Stat. 120).

(5) Section 1 of the Act of July 10, 1962, Public Law 87-531 (76 Stat. 152).

(6) The Act of October 9, 1962, Public Law 87-777 (76 Stat. 777).

(7) Section 6112 of title 10, United States Code.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENACTMENT OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10104) to enact title 5, United States Code, "Government Organization and Employees," codifying the general and permanent laws relating to the organization of the Government of the United States and to its civilian officers and employees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I note that this bill is some 367 pages. In the interest of economy and in accordance with precedent, I ask unanimous consent that we waive the printing of the bill in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS RECREATION AREA, W. VA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10330) to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National

Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I hope I will not have to object, I desire to ask a question or two of the sponsor of the bill. This bill, as well as the one following, carries no authorization for appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. STAGGERS. That is correct; there is no authorization for appropriation.

Mr. ASPINALL. Also, as I understand the situation, this bill is written in complete conformity with the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provides for the purchase of inholdings but does not provide for the purchase of adjacent lands which might be used for these purposes. The purpose of this bill is to bring in harmony the authority of the Department of Agriculture to purchase lands presently outside of the National Forests in order to include them within a recreational area; is that correct?

Mr. STAGGERS. That is my understanding; some 6,000 acres.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am not clear as to how many acres are proposed to be purchased for this recreational area; nor am I clear as to whether the Federal Government, having developed this very sizable tract for recreation, hunting and fishing, the people who use it are going to have to buy State fishing licenses from the State of West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes; I am sure that they will. The Government owns a great amount of this land at the present time. There are some 60,000 acres lying outside of the 100,000 acres proposed. It is all within two counties in West Virginia. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] asked whether there was any authorization for appropriation. There is not. This is contained within the Land and Water Conservation Act at the present time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman saying that there will be purchased, with Federal funds, 60,000 acres of land?

Mr. STAGGERS. It is 6,000 acres instead of 60,000. This is a bill which has been passed by the other body and sent over here.

Mr. GROSS. Which is it—6,000 or 60,000?

Mr. STAGGERS. It is 6,000.

Mr. GROSS. What would be the average cost of the acquisition of this land?

Mr. STAGGERS. It is all mountain land, in the scenic part of West Virginia. The highest part of the State's Spruce Knob is some 4,860 feet. There is no farming in that area and there is no salable lumber in that area.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask this question. In other national recreation areas are those who use them, and who come from other States, required to buy fishing licenses?

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. This is written in complete conformity with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Anyone fishing and hunting within a State must purchase a State license. If he is a nonresident he must purchase a nonresident license. Not only that, as I understand, in this particular area fees will be charged—entrance fees or user fees will be charged for the use of the areas as they are developed by the National Forest Service. This is a part of the Land and Water Conservation Act law, and as my friend will remember, that passed a year ago, which legislation, by the way, has had some criticism recently of its administration and enforcement. But, may I say, that our latest report is that by and large the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act is working very well.

Mr. GROSS. Then, in order to use an area that has been developed by the taxpayers' money of all the United States, those taxpayers who use it will be required not only to pay an admissions fee but to buy a fishing license, a nonresident fishing license, in that State; is that right?

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague will yield to me, this has been true throughout the years as far as the public land States in the West are concerned. In Colorado big game and small game and fishing licenses are required to hunt upon the public domain.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman from Colorado think it is about time that we arrived at some kind of legislation to provide for a Federal fishing license?

Mr. ASPINALL. If my friend will permit an answer in this respect, I do not believe that that time is yet here.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman does not think it is?

Mr. ASPINALL. I do not think so. I believe that the game and fish operations are best preserved by the States themselves.

Mr. GROSS. Well, of course, the State is not preserving this. This burden or expense is falling upon the taxpayers of the entire country.

Mr. ASPINALL. If the gentleman will yield further, the game and fish values are preserved by the States. They are propagated by the States and they are conserved by the States, even though the lands are public lands.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman say that they cannot obtain fish to stock a lake reservoir, or pond in this recreational area from the Federal hatcheries?

Mr. ASPINALL. If the gentleman will yield further, I am saying that there are not enough Federal fish hatcheries to do any kind of a job throughout the United States. That is the fact.

Mr. GROSS. If the hatcheries had the fish they could be planted in such a water storage area and they would get them, would they not?

Mr. ASPINALL. They would get them under the same terms that they get the young fish, the fry, out of State hatcheries.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot agree with my friend, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], that the time is not yet here for a Federal fishing license which would not only yield something to the States but would also yield some revenue to the Federal Government from fishing areas that have been developed by Federal tax money.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to further interrogate the gentleman from West Virginia.

This seems to be the first authorization of buying recreation lands under the new fund which we set up in 1964.

I believe the gentleman from West Virginia is in error with respect to the number of acres to be acquired.

According to the report; yes, only 6,000 acres have newly been authorized as being outside the inland definition, but there is going to be 100,000 acres and the Government only owns 40,000. The park is to be composed of 100,000 acres. So, therefore, there will be 60,000 acres purchased; is that not correct?

Mr. STAGGERS. If the gentleman will yield. The total amount to be purchased is 6,000 acres.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. And, also, the report goes on to say that the land and water conservation fund will have to come up with \$3.5 million; is that not correct?

Mr. STAGGERS. If the gentleman will yield further, that is true, but according to the report they already have authority to buy the balance of this land.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. But we are talking about spending \$3.5 million out of this fund; is that not correct?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield to me, by and large these will be Federal funds or the State's share of Federal funds from the land and water conservation fund.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct insofar as the cost is concerned. But this is a very small expense when one considers it in relation to other recreational areas that we are providing for different sections of the United States at the present time.

Today we have on the calendar the Assateague Island Seashore area which is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$20 to \$25 million.

We just got through taking care of a recreational area in the gentleman's home State, where the cost would amount, of course, to much more than that before we get through with it.

What we are trying to do—and I have nothing to do with this legislation; in fact I did not know it was on the calendar until I studied this bill last weekend—what we are trying to do is to get these recreational areas scattered throughout the Nation so the people will not all congregate at just a few places.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to

object, under the conservation fund the State must match the money. This bill says that the Department of Agriculture may go ahead and buy this land. Is there any action on the part of the Legislature of West Virginia setting up \$3.5 million of matching funds?

Mr. ASPINALL. There is none, because these moneys are available to the Department of Agriculture. The State of West Virginia, if it wishes, can operate it if it is a plan that is satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, but there is no provision in this particular instance for matching funds, nor is there in the bill which is to follow.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I happen to be a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture which heard not only this proposition, but the next, relative to the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. The subcommittee considered both of these proposals very carefully. We were entirely satisfied with the testimony that was presented to us and the subcommittee, including the minority members, unanimously voted to approve both this and the next bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, may I ask another question? The rule of the objectors committee is that they never agree to an expenditure beyond \$1 million. If we pass this bill are we not requiring the Department of Agriculture to dip into the land and conservation fund to the extent of \$3.5 million to buy this land?

Mr. ASPINALL. My questioning of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] included that very question. We are not doing what the gentleman has just stated. We are bringing this in line with the general authorizations we have given in the Land and Water Conservation Act. We are making it mandatory after passage of a bill similar to this to go before the Appropriations Committee just as they would in any instance to get money from the land and water conservation fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 10330

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the People of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") shall—

(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand acres comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Hole, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on

the map entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

(2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

(d) The portion of the moneys paid to the State of West Virginia under the provisions of section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), for expenditure for the benefit of Pendleton and Grant Counties, West Virginia, may be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of such counties for public schools, public roads, or other public purposes.

SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAGGERS: Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

"That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the 'Secretary') shall—

"(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled 'Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area', dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

"(2) public notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

"SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

"(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

"SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

"(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

"SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and

other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

"Sec. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill (H.R. 10330) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MOUNT ROGERS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN VIRGINIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10366) to establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to propound the same questions which I asked before, either of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] or of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

First, is there any direct appropriation authority granted by this bill?

Mr. COOLEY. No.

Mr. ASPINALL. Second, this bill complies with the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Act?

Mr. COOLEY. I understand it does.

Mr. ASPINALL. Did the gentleman hear the dialog between the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JOHNSON], and myself relative to the matter of fishing, and so forth?

Mr. COOLEY. I did.

Mr. ASPINALL. Does the gentleman agree that the questions that were asked and the answers given are applicable likewise to this bill?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, I do.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 10366, which would authorize the establishment of the Mount Rogers National Recreation area in Virginia, and which I have sponsored in the House.

Mount Rogers, at 5,729 feet in height, and nearby Whitetop Mountain, at 5,520 feet, are Virginia's highest mountains. They are located in southwest Virginia, which I have the privilege to represent in the House. Much of this area is located within the Jefferson National Forest; much remains to be acquired. This legislation will give emphasis to the long growing effort to preserve and develop

this outstanding scenic area for the benefit of Americans from all States. It will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to designate a "national recreation area" and acquire those lands and scenic easements that will be needed to bring the area fully into the Jefferson National Forest.

This proposed recreation area is within easy driving distance of more than 20 million people and is admirably suited for inclusion among the outdoor recreation areas that are contemplated for acquisition and development under the Land and Water Conservation Act approved by Congress last year.

I have introduced this legislation in previous sessions of the Congress. The area was originally proposed as one of several national forest "wonderlands." Later, I proposed that it be authorized as a national recreation area. The Departments of Agriculture and Interior reported favorably on my bill, but suggested amendments. I have incorporated other changes suggested after the approval of the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Forests, and the bill today is H.R. 10366.

I do not know of any opposition to this bill. Local supporters are constantly indicating their support, and the Commonwealth of Virginia has undertaken the development of a State park on nearby Haw Orchard Mountain. This will compliment the recreation opportunities that will be available in the Jefferson National area we are proposing in today's legislation.

If my colleagues have questions on the bill, I would recommend a reading of the Agriculture Committee's report—House Report 910—especially the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture in which the many outstanding values of the region are fully enumerated.

It is anticipated that land acquisitions will be accomplished as funds become available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of these remarks, I would like to include a copy of a resolution adopted earlier this year by the Izaak Walton League of America in support of the Mount Rogers plan, and a recent article in the Roanoke Times that provides an indication of the local and State interest and support.

This is a merited and needed piece of legislation. It will result in Mount Rogers, Whitetop Mountain, and the surrounding areas of national forest being preserved for all to enjoy. I urge passage of H.R. 10366.

The resolution and article referred to follow:

RESOLUTION BY THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA ON THE MOUNT ROGERS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Whereas those areas which possess nationally significant outdoor values should be preserved by the Federal Government and made available for public use and enjoyment; and,

Whereas there is a critical need to establish public outdoor recreation areas in the East within easy reach of major population concentrations; and,

Whereas the national recreation areas are established to provide opportunity for a wide range of public outdoor uses; and,

Whereas the Mount Rogers-Whitetop

Mountain high country of southwestern Virginia possesses scenic, biological, and other natural outdoor values which are of national significance; and,

Whereas the Virginia Division of Parks and the U.S. Forest Service have developed a joint recreation management plan for such region, including establishment of the Mount Rogers State Park and the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area; and,

Whereas the State of Virginia has already established the Mount Rogers State Park; and,

Whereas the remainder of the Mount Rogers-Whitetop region is located within the boundaries of the Jefferson National Forest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Izaak Walton League of America in convention assembled this 19th day of June 1965, at Cody, Wyo., That it respectfully urges the U.S. Congress to establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area under jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service; and be it further

Resolved, That the management plan for such national recreation area should include provisions to preserve the general area bounded by Mount Rogers State Park and by Routes 600, 603, 740, 739, and 58 as a roadless area free from mass recreation facilities.

THE LAND AND WATER FUND MAY BOOST MOUNT ROGERS BILL

[From the Roanoke Times, Aug. 22, 1965]

Mount Rogers pokes its peak 5,719 feet above sea level, the highest point in Virginia, where the days are cool and the nights are nippy even when the weather is sticky hot in the valleys far below.

The mountain vibrates with cold springs and its northern trees—Fraser fir, red spruce, and balsam—canopy out the sun in many places offering cool darkness.

But to enjoy this bit of Canada lost in southwest Virginia, you must hike a trail to the top. Fortunately, it is one of the few mountains in the East where you can't breeze to the summit in your automobile, take a quick look, then buzz on off and conquer new vistas.

This lack of accessibility and this natural ruggedness is so rare nowadays that some people would like to preserve it so future generations will know what it's like to have distance in their eyes.

The Jefferson National Forest has set aside some 1,300 acres of the mountain's crest as a scenic area—which means it is left in a natural state, undisturbed, where no trees are felled for lumber, where no powerline right-of-ways scar the forest, where no prying radar eyes blink and whirl.

Much of the Mount Rogers area below the crest is also owned by the U.S. Forest Service, but it is intermingled with private holdings and lacks definite boundaries.

Representative W. PAT JENNINGS, Democrat of Virginia has taken a special interest in the area and has introduced a bill that would acquire land at Mount Rogers and at its 5,520 foot neighbor, Whitetop Mountain.

The bill would then turn the area into a "forest wonderland" which JENNINGS says would "provide for the protection and conservation of the unusual biotic phenomenon on and in the vicinity of Mount Rogers; preserve the historic and associated cultures of the area; recognize more fully the outstanding and scenic recreational values; and expand for public use a magnificent area that is already partially under direction of the Forest Service."

JENNINGS' bill was approved by the House Agriculture Committee earlier this month and now must be voted on by the House and then clear the Senate.

The bill has received the blessing of Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture.

The cause of this decline, it seems clear, is that the Office's operating costs have increased at a considerably faster rate than the cash income from fees. For example, the income from fees in the fiscal year 1965 was only some 44 percent greater than the fees received in fiscal year 1949, but the appropriations for the Office were some 144 percent greater in 1965 than in 1949. The continued upward trend of our economy was of course a principal factor, as reflected by an increase in the average annual salary of the employee of the Office from \$3,518 in 1949 to \$6,880 in 1965, an increase of 95 percent. The increase in staff was only 20 percent—from 211 to 255—during this period, although the total registrations—which are an indication of the activity of the Office—increased some 45 percent. Other major factors in the increased costs were the accelerated upward trend in miscellaneous costs such as the printing of the Catalog of Copyright Entries and contributions under the 1957 amendments to the Retirement Act. These costs rose some 150 percent between 1953 and fiscal year 1965.

Allowing for an expected drop in the number of registrations, which normally follows a fee increase, it is estimated that the fee schedule provided in the bill would return to the Government approximately 80 percent of the moneys appropriated to the Office. This percentage is in line with the 75 percent of return provided for in the recently enacted Patent Office fee bill.

Mr. Speaker, the need for this legislation is clear and I urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 2853, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill as amended was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings whereby the bill (S. 7) to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of S. 7 to provide for the

establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 7

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") shall—

(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Holes, and Seneca Rocks, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

(2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purpose of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all

Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

An amendment offered by Mr. STAGGERS: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 7 and insert in lieu thereof the text of H.R. 10330 with the committee amendment, as follows:

"That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation area in the State of West Virginia.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the 'Secretary') shall—

"(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand acres comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Hole, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled 'Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area', dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

"(2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

"SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

"(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

"(d) The portion of the moneys paid to the State of West Virginia under the provisions of section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), for expenditure for the benefit of Pendleton and Grant Counties, West Virginia, may be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of such counties for public schools, public roads, or other public purposes.

"SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

"(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

"SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

"SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 10330, was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM

(Mr. MOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce an addition to the legislative program.

On Thursday, H.R. 6277, the Foreign Service Act amendments of 1965 will be considered after disposition of H.R. 10871, the 1966 appropriations bill for foreign assistance. The bill will be considered under an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will this take precedence over the parks and concessions bill and the United Nations Participation Act?

Mr. MOSS. No; it is to follow.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, follow the bills previously announced?

Mr. MOSS. The previously announced H.R. 10871. It is to follow the appropriations bill.

Mr. GROSS. And it will take precedence and would come ahead of two other bills?

Mr. MOSS. It will take precedence over the other two bills.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 264 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

SETTLEMENT OF STEEL STRIKE

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, at this time representatives of the great American steel industry and the union which is predominant in that industry are signing a contract of 3 years' duration.

Mr. Speaker, this is quite different from the situation that we faced this time last week; namely, a crippling strike which could have adversely affected our situation in Vietnam and which could have had a disastrous effect upon our expanding economy, our balance of payments, our world trade, our local, State, and National revenues and so on.

Mr. Speaker, this settlement could not have been effected without the cooperation of the representatives of management and the representatives of labor and the effective leadership of the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate all of them.

THEY BURIED HIM IN A WOODEN CASKET

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, they buried him in a wooden casket.

Tenderly they placed the wooden casket in the soil of the Africa Dr. Albert Schweitzer had loved and served. The wooden casket they rested in the soil of Gabon, whose able and popular Ambassador Aristide N. E. Issembe came to my office only last week to thank me for the tribute so much deserved that I had given to his country on the occasion of the anniversary of its independence. Thus the bond between Gabon, in the soil to which had been committed the body of Dr. Schweitzer, became warmly woven in the heart of all humanity.

They buried him in a wooden casket. There was no pretense in the life of Dr. Albert Schweitzer and, fittingly, there was no pretense in the manner of his burial.

They buried him in a wooden casket.

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS-PANTIN, POLITICIAN, PATRIOT, AND LABOR LEADER

(Mr. POLANCO-ABREU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POLANCO-ABREU. Mr. Speaker, Labor Day has double significance in Puerto Rico. It is the day in which we honor workingmen, through whose noble toil the country maintains the pace of constant progress. It is also the day in which we honor one of our most dedicated labor leaders: Mr. Santiago Iglesias-Pantín, who was my predecessor as Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico during the period from January 1933 to December 5, 1939. On the latter date he died in Washington, D.C., before completing his second 4-year term as the elected Representative of Puerto Rico in Congress.

I have always had great admiration for Santiago Iglesias-Pantín in his dual role as politician and as labor leader. Born in La Coruña, Spain, on February 22, 1872, he attended the common schools and was apprenticed as a cabinet maker. But soon he emigrated to Havana, Cuba, where he immediately joined the ranks of labor. From 1889 to 1896 he served as secretary of the Workingmen Trades Circle, and then moved to Puerto Rico where he devoted his efforts to journalism and founded three newspapers, all of them labor oriented: *Porvenir Social*, 1898-1900; *Union Obrera*, 1903-06; and *Justicia*, 1914-25.

He was at the same time active and effective in the labor movement, becoming a pioneer in the effort to create in our working men a true conscience of their rights before a society which was only then first beginning to hear about such things as minimum wages, labor unions, shorter working hours, and labor contracts.

Even as early as November 4, 1898, Mr. Iglesias-Pantín was busy in San Juan exposing the unfair working conditions of his own carpenter's guild, to which he was deeply attached. Prevailing wages then were usually from \$1 to \$1.50 a day; a man would have to stay on the job for 10, maybe 11, hours, without getting any extra pay; and he would then go home to

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed farm bill. Sen. McGovern urged sale of wheat to Russia. Sen. Douglas commended increased exports of beef. House Rules Committee cleared bill to expand various FHA loan authorities. House received conference report on bill to expand poverty program. Rep. Bandstra urged passage of bill to provide loans for rural water systems. Rep. Dole opposed 50 percent shipping restriction on wheat shipments to Russia.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Passed, 72 to 22, with amendments H. R. 9811, the farm bill (pp. 22864-923, 22969-71). Conferees were appointed (p. 22920). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Ellender to provide that for each of the 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 crops of upland cotton, the total amount of price support to a cooperator shall not be less than an amount determined by multiplying the farm acreage allotment by the projected farm yield by 65 percent of the parity price for cotton at the beginning of the marketing year. p. 22905

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Brewster, as modified by an amendment by Sen. Robertson, 33 to 36, to provide that no corporation except a producer of sugar shall be eligible for price support loans or payments, and no producer shall be eligible for price support loans or payments in excess of \$25,000 in any one year. pp. 22864-80

By Sen. Williams, Del., 42 to 49, to provide that no producer shall be eligible for price support loans or payments in excess of \$50,000 in any one year. pp. 22880-2

By Sen. Williams, Del., 42 to 50, to provide that no producer, except sugar producers, shall be eligible for price support loans or payments in excess of \$100,000 in any one year. pp. 22884-8

By Sen. Magnuson, to permit lessees of State lands to participate and receive benefits under diversion or allotment programs on one or more farms although he may have an interest in other farms not complying with the crop reduction programs. pp. 22895-8

The following amendments were submitted and later withdrawn:

By Sen. Case, to authorize a marketing order for eggs. pp. 22882-4

By Sen. Javits, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on United States Food and Fiber Policy. pp. 22889-94

By Sen. Mundt, to provide that CCC shall not make any sales of wheat at less than 115 percent of current support price, plus reasonable carrying charges. pp. 22899-904

Sen. Bass commended Secretary Freeman for "a remarkable job in contending with some of the most worrisome problems in the field of government," and inserted an editorial, "Agriculture Secretary Deserves Much Credit." pp. 22971-2

2. BEEF EXPORTS. Sen. Douglas commended the increase in beef exports, stating that exports of beef and veal for the first quarter of 1965 were double those of the preceding year, and live cattle exports were almost 70 percent above last year's first quarter. p. 22973

3. WHEAT. Sen. McGovern expressed delight "to see Canadian wheat farmers prospering," stated that he was "disappointed only that U. S. wheat farmers, who have had to cut acreage time after time to avoid surpluses, are not sharing in the sales to Russia which have made the Canadian prosperity possible," and inserted several articles on Canadian wheat production and sales. pp. 22972-3

4. FORESTRY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 7, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area as a part of the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 22944

5. FOOD. Sen. Hruska inserted an article, "Food and Politics - How Government Focuses Conflicting Pressures," which he stated "points out some of the political pressures from various sources, with various conflicting objectives, which are being focused on our food production and distribution system." pp. 22962-4

6. BUDGET BUREAU. Sen. Yarborough stated that many of his colleagues must have "felt the frustration when we as a legislative branch of the Government have been seriously handicapped by action of the Bureau of the Budget which we

of union funds is a shameful waste of the assets which the act seeks to protect.

"B. Surety companies authorized to issue bonds"

"Under rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to section 13(e) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, as amended, the Secretary may approve bonding arrangements other than those with a surety company 'which is an acceptable surety on Federal bonds under authority granted by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the act of July 30, 1947 (6 U.S.C. 6-13).'"

"Accepting the formula of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, the proposed legislation gives the Secretary of Labor the authority to exempt labor organizations from placing the bond required under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act through a surety company holding a grant of authority from the Treasury Department, when in his opinion, such labor organization 'has made other bonding arrangements which would provide the protection required.' Experience under the similar provisions of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which were enacted in 1962, reveals that the Secretary has used this discretionary power most carefully and cautiously, thereby assuring to the union funds involved the utmost protection. He has granted an exemption to those labor organizations which make arrangements with the underwriters at Lloyd's, London, contingent on certain conditions which must be first met by Lloyd's. (See CFR secs. 465.17 and 465.18.)"

"The proposed legislation also provides that such other bonding arrangements under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act must be at a cost which is comparable or less than that of securing the requisite bond from a surety company holding a grant of authority from the Treasury Department."

"It is not the intention of the committee, in giving this discretionary power to the Secretary, to sanction self-insurance on the part of labor organizations. Since the Secretary has recognized that the language of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act does not give him authority to recognize self-insurance as offering adequate protection to the union funds affected by that act, the committee is assured that self-insurance shall not be recognized as adequate protection under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act."

"However, it is the intention of the committee that both foreign and domestic surety companies, other than those holding a grant of authority from the Treasury Department, shall be eligible, upon prior consent of the Secretary of Labor, to issue the bonds required by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act."

"C. Reporting"

"Following the basic concept of the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, the legislation proposes that each surety company which issues any bond required by either act shall file with the Secretary a report describing its bond experience under each such act. These reports shall be in such form and detail as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation, but shall include information as to the premiums received, total claims paid, amounts recovered by way of subrogation, administrative and legal expenses. By giving the Secretary discretion as to what information shall be required in these reports the committee feels that both the public interest and the policy of the acts can best be served."

SCENIC DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD BEAUTIFICATION OF FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEMS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 2084.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2084) to provide for scenic development and road beautification of the Federal aid Highway Systems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

PENALTIES FOR HANDLING AND COLLECTION OF DISHONORED CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives on the bill (S. 1317) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe penalties for the handling and collection of dishonored checks or money orders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1317) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe penalties for the handling and collection of dishonored checks or money orders, which were, on page 1, line 7, strike out "or money order"; on page 1, line 9, strike out "or money order"; on page 2, line 4, strike out "or money orders"; on page 2, line 7, strike out "or money order"; and to amend the title so as to read: "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe penalties for the handling and collection of dishonored checks."

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF PART II OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE RELATING TO DIVORCE, LEGAL SEPARATION, AND ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 948, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment numbered 1 of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 948) entitled "An Act to amend part II of the District of Columbia Code relating to divorce, legal separation, and annulment of marriage in the District of Columbia."

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to aforesaid bill.

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 to aforesaid bill.

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, the action by the Senate in receding to its amendment No. 3 is technical and more fully explanatory in nature, and does not alter that portion of the bill amending section 16-904(b) of the District of Columbia Code, providing that a judgment of legal separation from bed and board may be enlarged into a judgment of divorce from the bond of marriage upon application of the innocent party, a copy of which shall be duly served upon the adverse party, after the separation, which is intended to mean the legal separation, of the parties has been continued for 1 year next before the making of the application.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from the Senate amendments numbered two and three.

The motion was agreed to.

DESIGNATION OF FRANCIS CASE MEMORIAL BRIDGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 5) designating the bridge crossing the Washington Channel near the intersection of the extension of 13th and G Streets Southwest the "Francis Case Memorial Bridge," which were, to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That the bridge crossing the Washington Channel of the Potomac River on Interstate Route 95, approximately one hundred yards downstream from the outlet gate of the Tidal Basin, near the intersection of the extension of Thirteenth and G Streets Southwest, shall be known and designated as the "Francis Case Memorial Bridge". Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States or of the District of Columbia in which such bridge is referred to shall be held to refer to such bridge as the "Francis Case Memorial Bridge".

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall place on the "Francis Case Memorial Bridge" plaques of suitable and appropriate design.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the wife of the late Senator Francis Case, Myrle Case; his daughter, Jane Case Williams; and his granddaughters, Catherine and Julia.

And to insert the following preamble:

Whereas the Congress and the citizens of the District of Columbia are sorely saddened by the tragic and untimely passing of one of the District's most dedicated and resourceful friends, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, Francis Case; and

Whereas during his long and distinguished career in the United States House of Representative and the United States Senate, Francis Case was known and respected for his courage and untiring devotion to duty, and was loved for his sincerity, modesty, and understanding; and

Whereas he attained enviable stature and esteem for his constant cooperation, his wise counsel, and his broad comprehension of planning and development in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas Francis Case was an architect of the twenty-third amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for electors for President and Vice President; and

Whereas during his years of service Francis Case sponsored many measures for improve-

ments in the District of Columbia and served as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia in 1953 and 1954; and

Whereas, through diligent study of past, present, and future District of Columbia needs, Francis Case gained a thorough grasp of District activities and helped fashion firm policies that will guide the District for decades; and

Whereas, after having served on the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia through the years 1951 to 1954, Francis Case returned voluntarily to the committee in 1959 and 1960 to serve again the people of the District despite his increased responsibilities in the United States Senate; and

Whereas his able and dedicated service as a member of the Senate Committee on Public Works contributed immeasurably to the development and improvement of the highway transportation system in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas it was through this remarkable dedication to duty that Francis Case helped bring about major District of Columbia expansion of highway and bridge construction, through the enactment of the District of Columbia public works program in 1954 that is a lasting monument to his service: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, the amendments of the House are acceptable, and I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, WEST VIRGINIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives the bill (S. 7) to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") shall—

(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand acres comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Hole, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

(2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of

the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

(d) The portion of the moneys paid to the State of West Virginia under the provisions of section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), for expenditure for the benefit of Pendleton and Grant Counties, West Virginia, may be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of such counties for public schools, public roads, or other public purposes.

SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONDALE in the chair). The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, S. 7 passed the Senate earlier this year. Recently, it passed the House of Representatives with two minor amendments. These amendments were

suggested by the public officials of Grant and Pendleton Counties in West Virginia, the two counties in which the national recreation area would be established. Specifically, the amendments deal with the acreage and with the disposition of national forest revenues in the two counties involved.

The amendments had the approval of the U.S. Forest Service. This being the case, I have cleared the matter with the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and also with the ranking minority member on that committee, the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. I have also cleared it with the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader.

Therefore, in order that the Senate may not have to have a conference with the House of Representatives, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, one of the major issues yet to come before the Senate, before adjournment this year, is the proposed revision of the U.S. immigration laws. The subject of immigration has appeared on most of the lists of "must" legislation I have seen in recent weeks. The President has made several statements stressing its importance.

The national origins concept, which underlies the present system, was first proposed on April 11, 1924, and was based on the national origins of the inhabitants of the United States according to the 1920 census, exclusive of, first, natives of independent countries of the Western Hemisphere, second, persons of Asian ancestry, third, descendants of African immigrants, and fourth, descendants of American aborigines. The proposal was voted down in the House of Representatives, but it was inserted in the Senate and retained in conference. The Senate and House agreed to the conference report, and the bill, as amended, became law on May 26, 1924. The original objective of the 1924 act was to maintain the ethnic composition of the American people, on the premise that some nations are far closer to the United States in culture, customs, standards of living, respect for law, and experience in self-government. The act was denounced by some people as racially biased, statistically incorrect, and a clumsy instrument of selection based on discrimination against nations.

In 1952, the Immigration and Nationality Act was passed, this legislation being a codification of a multitude of laws governing immigration and naturalization in the United States. The immigration quotas provided therein were, in general, patterned after the national origins system, contained in the Immigration Act of 1924, in that the number of quota immigrants entering the United States during any one year was limited and a distribution of the annual quota among the various quota areas was provided. The national ori-



Public Law 89-207
89th Congress, S. 7
September 28, 1965

An Act

79 STAT. 843

To provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of West Virginia.

Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va. Establishment.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") shall—

(1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand acres comprised of the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Hole, and Seneca Rock, and lying primarily in the drainage of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area", dated March 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and

(2) publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

Publication in Federal Register.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that forest on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

Acquisition of lands, etc.

16 USC 4601-9.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of West Virginia under his jurisdiction.

(d) The portion of the moneys paid to the State of West Virginia under the provisions of section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), for expenditure for the benefit of Pendleton and Grant Counties, West Virginia, may be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of such counties for public schools, public roads, or other public purposes.

36 Stat. 963;
38 Stat. 441.

SEC. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised

Outdoor recreation facilities development.

to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

Administration.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

Hunting and
fishing.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment, and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Department of Natural Resources of the State of West Virginia.

Approved September 28, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 909 accompanying H. R. 10330 (Comm. on Agriculture).

SENATE REPORT No. 507 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):

July 23: Considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 7: Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 10330.

Sept. 14: Senate concurred in House amendments.

